20 DEC 1937

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL XXV NO. 51 BOMBAY: DECEMBER 19 1937. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

UNIQUE ABBEY VIEW

Camera records the surging crowd thronging the doors of Westminster Abbey

War Eagles Swoop On China

Five Japanese bombing 'planes are shown hovering over Shanghai's Chapei District in one of their frequent bombing raids. The cloud of smoke rising from behind the huge office building is the result of a direct hit with an incendiary bomb.

Searching for victims who might be still alive in the wreck and ruin of Shanghai after severe aerial bombardment.

Refugee Caravan marches: 'Orphans of Shanghai' leaving the city with their paltry belongings on mules.

Once happy Chinese home, now cover for invaders: The photographer took a long chance to get this excellent close-up photo of attacking Japanese troops in action outside Shanghai. Artillery fire had wrecked the once-happy Chinese home and the remnants of the building were being used here as "cover" by the advancing Japanese.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 19 1937.

Issues In U.P. Controversy

Can Ministers Sign Memorandum And Articles Of Association Of A Company?

(By "CONSTITUTIONALIST")

Quite a controversy is raging in the press and political circles of the United Provinces over the registration of 'Associated Journals,' a company formed to publish a Congress daily. and the association of the Congress Ministers of the province as promoters. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who in his autobiography has recorded his unpleasant experiences as a Director of the now defunct "Independent," with a vow that he will not in future associate himself in the conduct or direction of any more newspapers, heads the list of promoters. This apparent 'volte face' of Panditji is probably due to his realisation that the Congress which has come to power cannot continue its hold over people, unless it has its own organ to interpret its action and expound its policy and principles of administration. The situation in the United Provinces is a bit peculiar. In between a Zamindari and Liberal Press and the opposition of the Leftist elements, the Congress Ministry finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. It will be recalled that the idea of a Congress daily was mooted long before the advent of the Congress Government in U.P., though later developments have accentuated its necessity. Along with Pandit Jawaharlal, the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, Dr. Katju, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. S. D. Paliwal have figured as promoters.

The question is being asked whether Ministers can associate themselves as Company promoters. In May last, a Committee including the Ministers referred to, was appointed to prepare a detailed scheme for the registration of the Newspaper Company. So no plot was hatched as a surprise in the Secretariat, and the Ministers have merely signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association. They have not become Directors in the proposed concern nor are they in any way actively associated with its conduct.

British Practice

Have the Ministers committed any act of misdemeanour by signing the Articles of Association of the proposed Company? Let me for a moment examine the law, customs and conventions governing the subject. In matters of this type, we usually follow British traditions, though according to traditions of the East India Company days, the administrator can also be a private trader. The British tradition rules out any connection between Ministers and public Companies, save as shareholders. This wholesome British practice was incorporated in section 124, subsection 4 of the Government of India Act, 1919, according to which Ministers and Officers of the Government should not have "any dealings or transactions by way of trade or business for the benefit either of himself or any other person, otherwise than as a shareholder in any Joint Stock Company or trading Corporation." This section is mere repetition of Chapter 101 of Minto-Morley Reforms and only rules out Directorship of a public Company or active association with its conduct or management. It does not, however, debar any Minister from being a shareholder of a concern.

Congress Attitude

It is significant that this disabling clause is not incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935. Two views are possible on this omission. It may be that this practice has obtained such universal acceptance that there is no need for reiteration or it may be that the framers of the Act might have thought that with Provincial Autonomy at work, public opinion might be an effective check on the conduct of Ministers. Despite this omission, Congress Ministers in all Provinces who have accepted office as an opportunity for service actuated by motives of self-sacrifice, have not been slow in proclaiming their adherence to this wholesome practice. Premier Kher in introducing the bill fixing Rs. 500 as Ministers' salary rounded off his speech in the following words:—

> **"I think in view of the practice that has been followed for nearly thirty years in England with such good results, almost in view of the fact that it is almost impossible to give a list of negatives and in further view of the fact that we require a far greater standard of honour than any legislation could possibly lay down, we cannot do better than to follow the very noble principles that have governed this matter in the House of Commons".**

Similar sentiments have been expressed by other Congress Premiers in their respective legislatures. Nor have they been slow in translating the tradition in letter and spirit. They have cut off their connections with their previous firms or Joint Stock Companies without putting dummies or protegees as is customary in such cases. Their self-effacement is thorough and wholesale beyond cavil or criticism.

Three Principles

Let me analyse the principles governing British traditions in the matter of Ministers and directorships of concerns. The tradition dates from the time of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and has been reiterated by ex-Premier Baldwin in the Commons debate this year Explaining the principles governing ban on directorship, Mr. Baldwin (Lord) said: "These principles are fairly easy to explain. In the first place, it is plain that in no circumstances must a man who holds the position of a Minister ever allow himself to be in such a situation that his public duty would conflict with his private interests. The second principle is that no man should allow himself to occupy any portion of the time which he is bound to devote to public duties or pursue any private interest whatever, whether it is playing golf or in the nature of business. The third principle is that inasmuch as the secrets of government are specially in charge of Cabinet Ministers, no Minister and particularly a Cabinet Minister must in any circumstances put himself in a position where he is not able to be the complete guardian of these secrets without any possibility of any private interests being served through a knowledge of these secrets" These principles are intended to secure the undivided attention of Ministers to matters of State and to ensure public morals and purity of administration.

Where Is The Offence?

The Ministers of the United Provinces who have signed the Memorandum and Articles of the Association of the new Newspaper Company have not in any way offended against any of the well-established principles or conventions. They are only share-holders, nothing more and nothing less, and the law allows it. It cannot be argued that their signing the Articles of Association militates against their public duty. Neither can it be said that their signature prevents them from paying their undivided attention to matters of State; nor any State secrets are jeopardised by their action. One can understand the objections, if Ministers become Directors of the new concern which they do not intend. For Directorship in a Newspaper Company, more than in any other concerns is fraught with grave consequences not only to the Ministers as public servants, but will also spell danger to the freedom of the press. It will mean the reproduction in ugly form all the worst features of the "friendly press" and a public menace to the "Fourth Estate". Nobody is more alive to these dangers than Congress Ministers who have waged battles for the freedom of the press and have pledged to protect it. In the face of these facts, the interested cry against Congress Ministers is mere sound and fury and nothing but a cloak for anti-Congress propaganda.

IN MEMORY OF LATE K. H. VAKIL

Readers of the "Chronicle" and friends of the late Mr. K. H. Vakil, including leading men and women in the art world, have contributed articles, which have been included as a special supplement to this issue. The articles are profusely illustrated with photographs of the late Mr. Vakil recording his activities both in India and abroad.

Vinu Mankad, whose performance in the Second Unofficial Test is much praised.

PRISONS : Plea For Establishing A More Rational System In India

By Aftab Ahmed Khan

With the advent of Congress Ministries in most Provinces, the problem of a better prison administration is engaging public attention.

In the following article the author, who has had an opportunity to study the Indian Prison System at close quarters, makes some suggestions, which deserve careful consideration.

Indian prisons to-day, both in theory and practice, are very much an out-of-date institution. While prisons all over the civilized world have adopted the most modern theories and methods of punishment, those in our country are relics of a bygone day.

The seed of the present system of prison administration in our country was sown in 1836 when the Government of India appointed its first Committee on Jails. This committee recommended, among other things, a rigorous treatment of convicts. After a few other unimportant conferences, problems relating to routine working of jails were taken up exclusively by a committee appointed in 1888, which however, it is significant, was forbidden to reconsider any principles laid down by the earlier committees. Then in 1894 was passed the Prison's Act, which is important because it forms the main ground-work of the present system. The last of the series was the Indian Jails' Committee of 1920 which too, although it recommended many reforms, did not consider at all questions of principle

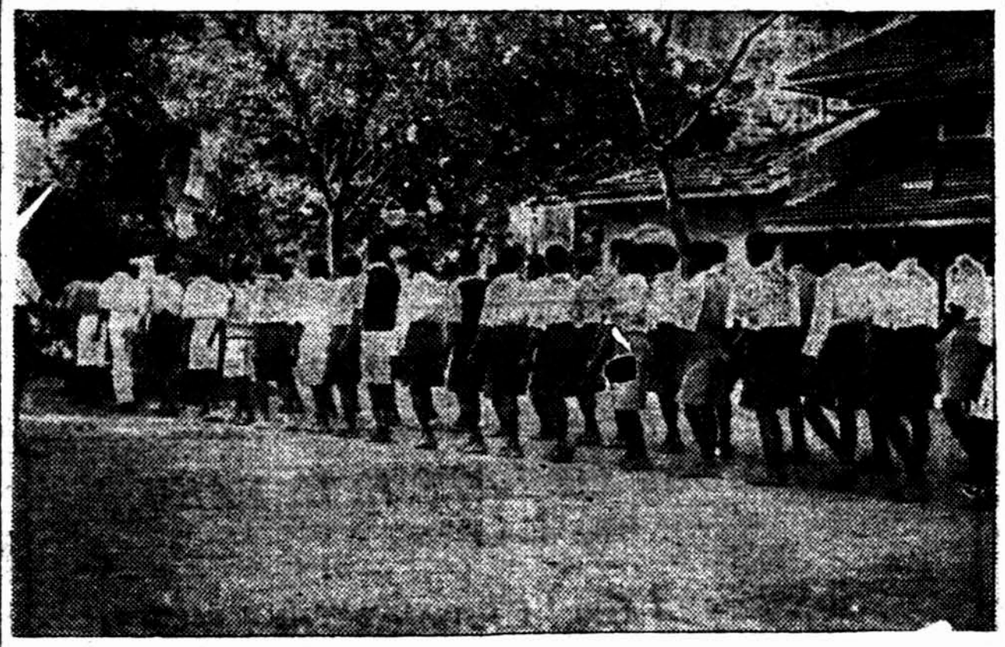
Objects Of A Prison

What has been the result of this long list of deliberations? Our prisons fail us at the very outset when we ask, what is it they aspire to as their object?

Corresponding to the three main theories of punishment a prison can be used to serve three objects. It can serve as a retributive agency by punishing offenders simply for punishment's sake. Or it can make use of the impulse of fear for the prevention of crimes. It can also serve as a house of correction and reformation. A person commits a crime because some unhealthy influences have come to have their hold on him; it is the object of a prison to work off these, and to make him into a healthy citizen once again.

Now it is the second object, or of deterrence as it is called, which our prisons have in their view. Only recently the Government report on the Punjab jails for 1936 has disapproved of simple imprisonment because it is a punishment which is "not a deterrent." But the principle of deterrence solves the problem of crime ly partially. We cannot take it to be properly solved unless a man abstains from crime for other reasons than that of the fear of punishment.

No doubt our prisons have a relieving feature in that they have made considerable advances in some material aspects of administration, as for example discipline and physical health. But if weak-bodied criminals are made into physically strong ones they become only more dangerous. And if discipline misfits a man for worldly life, it is nothing but a positive evil



PREPARING FOR HARIPURA CONGRESS: Volunteers being put through their paces during training at Bardoli, in preparation for the Haripura Congress.

New Principles

It is, therefore, clear that prisons in our country require an immediate adaptation to new principles. They should combine the deterrent with the reformatory object. Taking every convict as a reasonable and good man, they should aim at the awakening of his temporarily dormant sense of human goodness in him. The individual offender should be emphasised against the offence as such, and should be treated in a different way according to his nature, temperament and inclination. Means should be adopted not to crush his energies under a rigorous system of labour mixed up with humiliation, but to bring out his latent capacities through a life regulated by reasonable work and simple, healthy living.

But it is not a small task that has thus been outlined above so briefly. It requires a careful and systematic laying out of an all-embracing scheme of prison administration. That I would leave to those who are more fitted for the job, but I do wish to suggest a few things which strike me as some of the most important in this connection

Proper Staff

In the first place, it is necessary that our prisons should have a staff properly trained and equipped. Never blessed with any training, a jailor at present finds himself immersed in such a huge mass of administrative detail that he simply develops an unquestioning attitude towards the object of the institution which he serves. The strengthening of his subordinate staff can largely lessen this burden. Steps should also be taken to give jail officers some relaxation in life in order to allow them time for thinking and planning. Their life at present is too rigorous, and as a result of it they either degenerate into gloomy and morose men, or carefree unscrupulous tyrants. They seldom retain their buoyancy, charity and large-heartedness which are essential to the work of reforming criminals.

It would, therefore, be worthwhile to establish in every province a central institution for the education of jail officers, which will assist in training them in the methods of administration and management, in the art of properly handling and treating a convict, and will include such subjects as the psychology of the crowd, and the psychology of the delinquent.

Under-Trials And Convicts

All persons sent up for trial for the first time, if no others for financial considerations, should be kept in special detention houses. It is unfair to put in a building which carries the stigma of a place of punishment those who may, in the end, be acquitted. The system of putting the innocent, the first offender and the hardened criminal together is an absolutely obnoxious one. The latter always exert a baneful influence on others, and special care is necessary to keep under-trials immune from such influence.

Again, casual convicts, that is, those convicted for the first time, and the 'habituals', or those with previous convictions, should also be kept in separate prisons.

The problem of woman and juvenile convicts is also important. Without going into other details, an essential thing would be to establish in each province two or three separate jails for the former alone. For the latter some form of the Borstal system shall, have to be adopted.

One idea in all this is to reduce the population of individual prisons, say to 150 persons. It would be easier to organise them and to establish with each of them a sort of personal contact which is so necessary in the process of reforming an offender. It would also be easier to provide some sort of a "social" life for them in order to keep alive the human traits in their character.

Terms Of Sentence

A convict's term of sentence is generally altogether neglected. No doubt it primarily concerns the law courts, but it is an allied question, and must be considered if a faultless jail system is to be evolved. At present the tendency in our country is to award long terms. In the United Provinces about 60 per cent. of convicts are usually sentenced to terms exceeding six months, while only about 7 per cent. are awarded those up to one month I think it is inadvisable to condemn persons to long sentences except in case of very grave offences. A man's normal reaction to suffering is resentment and depression, which, if allowed to persist for a sufficiently long time, is almost certain to degenerate him. Also, habituation to jail life is dangerous. If a convict acquires the habit of taking his jail life in an easy way, there is every likelihood of his contriving to return to prison again. A positive effect of awarding short sentences would also be much economy in jail expenditure because of a reduction in the daily average population of convicts thus brought about. A wholesale release of ten thousand convicts, as the U. P. Government is going to do, cannot serve as a permanent remedy for this purpose, for most of them would soon be returning to their former 'home'.

Abolish Inhuman Labour

Coming to prison-labour, it is absolutely necessary that all forms of inhuman labour should be abolished, and that more industrial bias should be given to our jails. But the importance generally given to the latter is not quite correct. People forget how unwilling an ordinary prisoner is to learn and improve. And experience has shown that he seldom earns his living in after-life by the trade he has been taught. An enquiry into the careers of 467 young men released from Bareilly Juvenile Jail in 1924 and 1925 showed that 54 per cent. of them were employed in agriculture and manual labour while, only one per cent. carried on the profession they were taught in jail' (Of these 467 careers 26 per cent. could not be traced). It would, therefore, be better that while all convicts who have formerly been earning their bread through some trade should be employed on 'industrial labour', only those should be taught an industry who show their eagerness for it. Different industries should be localised in different jails and convicts knowing a particular industry should be sent to the jail where that industry has been set up. The rest may be absorbed in 'domestic duties' and such other labour which require very little training, such as spinning and its allied tasks, twisting of thread, envelope-making etc.

But I may mention, in the end that none of these or other schemes can bear any satisfactory results unless we set up a proper organisation for the after-care and help of a discharged convict. Since every one in the world appears to have lost confidence in him, the poor man finds himself in dismaying circumstances; and unless the state or society takes pains to put him in a position in which the chances of his obtaining work are better than now there is every likelihood of his being compelled to earn a living by crime.

Life Assurance?

When you think of an Insurance on your life, you cannot do better than write or call for a Life Prospectus of

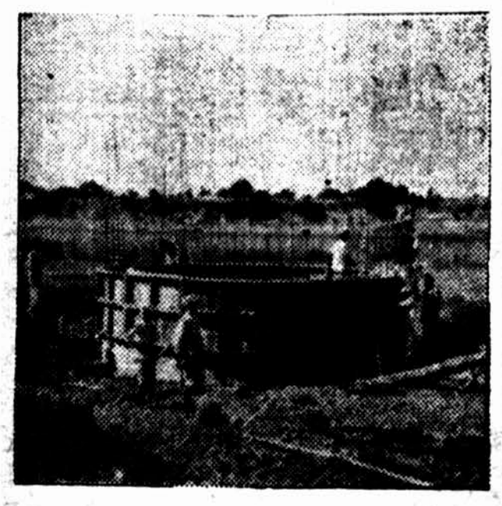
THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Which Is INDIA'S LARGEST GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY having a

PAID UP CAPITAL OF: **Rs. 71,21,055**

Head Office: Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

VITHALNAGAR GETTING READY



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(1) A huge well under construction which will supply drinking-water to thousands who will attend Congress Sessions in "Vithal Nagar."

(2) Heaps of cement bags supplied by the Cement Marketing Co., free of charge. This cement is utilised in manufacturing cement concrete slabs and pipes.

(3) Pipes, which are to be utilised for drainage purposes.

(4) MR. UTTAMCHAND, PUBLICITY SECRETARY AT WORK.

(5) An artesian well constructed by Mr. Ashabhai Patel. This well supplies thousands of gallons of water daily.

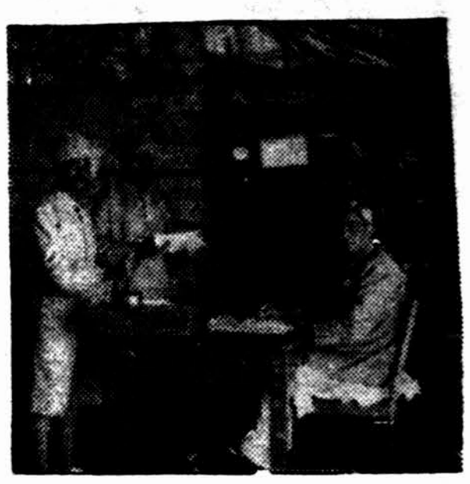
(6) POST-MASTER WITH HIS STAFF AT "VITHAL NAGAR."

(7) A BAZAAR UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT "VITHAL NAGAR."

(8) DELEGATES' CAMP IS BEING CONSTRUCTED AND WILL BE FINISHED SOON.

(9) RAVISHANKER MAHARAJ, A POPULAR FIGURE IN GUJARAT, HAS UNDERTAKEN TO SUPPLY HAND-MADE FLOUR FOR FEEDING PURPOSES.

(10) ONE OF THE CAMPS FOR VISITORS WHOSE CONSTRUCTION IS PRACTICALLY OVER.



(6)

(5)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

KHYBER

"The Road To Destiny"

By HALIDE HANUM, FAMOUS TURKISH PATRIOT AND WRITER

Hours before one reaches Peshawar one is conscious of high altitudes. The sensation of cold, even to shivering, is most enjoyable in India. The scenery at early dawn from the train seemed to me like the Anatolian high plateau. Arid, grey and rugged to a degree. The moment one leaves the station one sees barracks and soldiers drilling. The battalion marching up and down was composed of men who had something in common with the rugged and simple rocky background behind them. They were well-carved, clean-cut men, and their features were often delicately chiselled. I could at once recognize the Frontierman, that is, the mountain type. One imagined from the expression of their faces that they were in the habit of following a straight and single idea, such as warriors or certain types of leaders of men usually do. No wonder that in the plain some people thought of the Frontierman as having the attributes of a leader. The world, even India, may be too complicated a proposition to be handled by such straightforward mentality. But these men, all the same, had an air of straightforwardness and ability to decide and act quickly; and this stood out in contrast to the complexity and incalculableness of the too-many-sided Indian from below the hills.

I was to be the guest of the late Abdur Rahman's family. Before I saw it, the house was already familiar to me. Poor Abdur Rahman had talked of it at Angora when he was homesick, and he had done so in the deep evocative tones which left pictures of his childhood in one's mind. I remembered it all now. He talked of the quarrels and fights of his boyhood with his brothers: that was to tell me of the untamed nature of his mountain people. He also talked of his sisters in a strange protective tone. But the time when his voice was hoarse with tenderness and longing was when he talked of his nurse.

Dignified Women

The house, properly speaking, is composed of two separate buildings, both built on a square court, and open in the centre as are most Indian houses. The bigger part belonged to the women, and was of four storeys. Abdur Rahman's nephew, a boy of nine, always helped me to climb the interminable steps. The family had prepared for me a huge room on the fourth storey. From its windows it was good to watch the lights in the windows on the four sides illuminating the Court, which appeared like a dark hollow. And the family was all assembled there...sisters, relatives, middle-aged and young. The first meeting was intense. The Frontier women seem to be replicas of their men; grave, simple, dignified, and always holding their emotions under control. Yet one could see the pain and longing which my presence awakened for their loved one who had died in such tragic circumstances. Behind those eyes one felt the suppressed tears flowing into their hearts. As I was the only one there who had known Abdur Rahman, and had worked with him in the land of his choice, they considered me as one of them. Without a single word being uttered I had become an elder sister to them all.

The youngest sister, who spoke the most fluent English, took charge of me at once She would move about noiselessly in my room, and put my things in order. No matter how many servants a family of that sort may have in the East, it is the young members who serve the old. She must have been too young to remember Abdur Rahman before he had left Peshawar; but her youthful imagination had magnified him into a hero, and she adored his memory. She was a curious mixture of sensibility, strength, and maturity with astoundingly cultured, speaking English, Urdu, Persian, in addition to her native tongue which was "Pushtu." She also wrote poetry in Persian, which was difficult to conceive of a girl of twenty. Her name was Naz-Perver (breeder of grace); and grace of a grave and dignified kind marked her every gesture and word. Middle-height, well-built, with an extremely fair skin, and honey-coloured eyes. From beneath her white head-veil a fringe of very fair silky hair caressed her high, white forehead.

Every night when I was in bed and every morning before I rose, she would stand by my bed and ask in her quiet tones:

"Do you want your knees to be massaged?"

I never wanted my knees to be massaged; but the question was revealing as to the devotion and the personal service the young give daily to the old. And in the room I saw several times a tall middle-aged woman in black standing by the toilet table, and looking at me, or staring into the air. She had a strange resemblance to Abdur Rahman: the same white skin and the fine features which combined strength with sensibility. She never spoke a word. I asked Naz-Perver:

"Who is she?"

"She is his nurse."

So this was the woman the poor boy carried in his heart during that hard campaign in Angora. And it was evident that she had nothing in her heart but the boy she had nursed. She seemed to me almost like a walking tomb. And the time I felt near letting tears fall was when she walked out of the room. It was the contrast between the back which was regal in its straightness, and her legs which almost wobbled, indicating the strong emotion of that rock-like body.

Children Of The Frontier!

Side by side with the women's apartment was another house of two storeys built on a more spacious court, filled with pots of plants and flowers. One passed to it through a door next to the harem door The other brothers being away. Yunus, a young brother about twenty years old, was my host. A slim, wiry stripling of a lad with laughter in his eyes, and with an open countenance. As a matter of fact, my real host at Peshawar was Sir Abdul Qayyum; for it was at his invitation that I had come to Peshawar to lecture at the Peshawar College, though I would have anyway visited Abdur Rahman's family He represented the liberal, constitutional, and pro-English side of Peshawar, just as Khan Abdul Gaffar, the leader of the "Red Shirts," had represented the revolutionary side Yet what differentiated the Frontier from other parts was that no matter for what different, even opposing, currents of thought different individuals might stand, they had a strange oneness in being the children of the Frontier. It was only at Peshawar that a stranger never heard one side telling unimaginably unpleasant stories about the other. One can very well see them fighting out issues between them to a finish, in the manner of strong, even violent natures. But when they were facing a stranger

(Continued on page 51)

Indian Bazar

SIMPLE TYPEWRITER AT RS. 5

Visible, Portable & Simple. Cap and small Types. Mechanical Parts. Automatic running Rubber Types. Self-inking Letter Size, Price Rs. 5, with Handy cover, Postage Re. 1. Send advance Rs. 2. Apply for agency with 1 anna stamp.
PAUL & CO., 4-1, Zariff Lane, B. St., Calcutta.

FILARIA

Will be a thing of the past if you once try our renowned "ARSENO-TYPHOID"

Please write for particulars:—
CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LIMITED
6, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

LIQUID KATOL

Use it for HEALTH and COMFORT
DESTROY
Mosquitoes & Flies
with
LIQUID "KATOL"
AS. 12 PER TIN.

Liquid KATOL is guaranteed to kill instantaneously noxious insects like Bugs, Fleas, White Ants, Lice, Moths, Cockroaches, etc.

Sole Agents:—
A. H. NASER & CO.,
89, Princess Street, Bombay

HYDROCELE

PROVAKAR OIL. Rs. 2/-. The only dependable and yet unrivalled oleum. Unique in Rheumatism and Gout of any organ and all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis. Hernia etc. Speedy relief in aches, stiffness and swelling. A single trial convinces. The only approved last alternative before operation KAMDEVA BATI Rs. 4 Sure for Impotency in all the stages. Depend on the infallible drugs of our century-old firm when other medicines have failed. Kaviraj R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara, Bengal.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

Television Over Ordinary Telephone Wires

(By Dr. W. Mejer)

The 11th of October, 1937 will remain a memorable date in the annals of German technical science, for on that day the Berlin Society of Technical Literature held a reception at which a demonstration was given of telephonic television over ordinary telephone wires. Up to that time the transmission of pictures had only been possible by means of a system of wireless impulses, and "reciprocal" television had had to be transmitted with the aid of specially constructed cables. Both methods have reached a high state of perfection in Germany, as can be testified by those who saw the exhibits at the Paris Exposition shown by the German Post Office Department (Reichspost). The television sender "Paul Nipkow" in Berlin,—so named after the first successful inventor of television instruments,—is the first apparatus of its kind in the world to have a regular sending program. By its recent introduction of the 441-line picture, the German Post Office, collaborating with the German electrical industry, has succeeded in making picture reproductions of a quality and excellence not hitherto known. A great disadvantage of the method of wireless transmission, however, has always been that only a few senders could be brought within the available wave-range, and therefore the sending range of the wireless apparatus,—due to the inherent character of the ultra-short wave,—remained very much limited. For example, only three wireless senders were able to operate simultaneously in Germany, each having an approximate sending range of 40 kilometers.

TELEVISION BOOTHS

The attempt to set up further senders resulted in such serious air interference that only very limited regions were able to get a good reception or even to put up receiving stations. It soon became evident that for the purposes of "reciprocal" television telephony, the transmission must be effected with the aid of electric wiring. This plan has been developed considerably by the German Post Office in recent times. There are already two public telephone booths in Berlin,—one at Potsdamer-Platz and the other at the Zoological Gardens Railway Station—where subscribers may speak together over the telephone, each being able to see the other. From these two booths, television connection is also possible with the Leipzig General Post Office, and more recently with one of the city post offices in Nuremberg. As mentioned above, however, this "reciprocal" television for both parties to a telephone call, has required the using of an auxiliary cable, and this considerably complicates a general use of the television system. In order to make television telephoning of more practical value, the German Post Office, under the direction of the Reich Post Minister Dr. Ohnesorge, have called in the assistance of "Telefunken" and other large German electrical concerns, with the result that a way has been found to utilize the ordinary telephone wire for television transmission.

FIRST TEST

The first test made of this idea consisted in connecting the television booth on Potsdamer-Platz with an ordinary long-distance telephone wire, which was hooked up with the "Engineers' House", situated about 3/4 of a mile away. At the receiving instrument, the wire was connected directly with a television sender. The reception was perfect, the picture

Reception to Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and other politicals in Delhi after their release.

was unusually clear, and entirely free from interferences, such as those caused by the passing of an electric tram-car, etc. when the wireless method of television telephoning is used. These demonstrations of October 11th made a great impression on all who heard them. It would seem that in the future, a person calling up from a television telephone booths would be able to speak to members of his family at his own home, and not only be able to see them, but to be seen by them, although his house telephone is not a television station. One of the drawbacks of television telephoning as now developed over ordinary telephone wires, even though no interference is caused by regular telephonic messages going simultaneously over the same wires, has been that so far television communications have only been possible over distances of about one to two miles. For longer distances, either an amplifier or a special auxiliary cable must be used, such as now connects the television stations of Berlin, Leipzig, and Nuremberg. This method may be extended to other localities until it takes in all of Germany, and it is planned to develop the television telephone so that it may be installed in private houses, etc. for ordinary city calls. At all events, the German Post Office Department, which has placed the television expert Dr. Banneitz in charge of its television construction and research, has already demonstrated that it holds the world's championship in television.

"One word more and I go home to mother. You know what that will cost you."

"Twopence for the tram, as usual."

* * * *

Clergyman's Daughter: "Would you like to go and hear father preaching on 'Love one another,' Jack, dear?"

"No, darling! I'd... d... home and practise what father's preaching!"

LORD KITCHENER AS YOGI

(By Paul Brunton)

One of the supreme things which I learnt in India was the recognition that the unseen mental being of man is the silent workman who constructs the whole edifice of his life and that, as a corollary, he who has mastered thought has mastered the world. The younger people of the West look first to the outward stature of a man, when they wish to measure him, whereas the older people of India knew thousands of years ago that his greatest power lies coiled in his mind. The ancient 'rishis' (sages) who sat with crossed feet and benignant faces in the Himalayan forests taught their reverent pupils this vital truth, whose worth and girth we Westerners have yet to appreciate.

It is the invisible inner man of thoughts and feeling who dictates his daily actions and reactions, who faces him when he is alone and who lives a secret existence which imperils or protects his whole external existence.

The thoughts which most often occupy his brain and the moods which most frequently fill his heart are his invisible rulers and, in comparison with the physical body, constitute his real self.

He builds and changes his environment, constructs the history of his life and shapes his own circumstances, by the simple power of mind. Thoughts are causes; events are effects.

Our cleverest scientists have begun to surmise: The Universe is ultimately a thought in the mind of God.

We, too, may declare: "The environments and events which constitute a man's life are ultimately the thoughts in his mind."

CONGRESS WOMEN VOLUNTEERS UNDER INSTRUCTION: The meaning of order through bugles is being explained to them in the Camp at Bardoli, and they are seen taking copious notes.

Registrable Force

Thought can and does affect both matter and men. This is not surprising when we know that all matter is but densified force, that all men are but sensitive batteries of force, and that thought is a registrable force which science has begun to detect by delicate instruments. The Gold Medal of the Royal Society of England was awarded to Professor Dr. E. D. Adrian, of the Cambridge Physiological Laboratory (a former Nobel Prize winner), for having succeeded in photographing thought. Dr. Adrian invented a method of transforming into light rays the electrical impulses of the brain. Dr. Adrian explained that "when the mind was quiescent—as with a man seated in an armchair, with eyes closed, thinking of nothing in particular—there was a regular discharge of electrical impulses from the brain at the rate of about 10 a second. If the subject opens his eyes and concentrates his attention, the impulses jump to about 2,000 a second. The greater part of the brain appears to be inactive in any mental process."

Ordinarily this influence does not amount to anything sensational; only when thought is brought into highly concentrated states does it assume its highest power for good or ill. "So concentrated it becomes creative in the supreme degree and forces itself visibly and tangibly into manifestation."

Without joining those who harm a good cause by poor logic and worse philosophy when they deny the power of external surroundings, we may yet say that the general and habitual line of thinking tends ultimately to reproduce itself in the features of one's environment—even though it may need other life-times and incarnations to work itself out fully. For all the basic processes of the universe are governed by law. The mind, like other electro-magnetic energies, has both attractive and repulsive properties. It attracts other minds and material conditions of a like nature; it repels those of a jarring kind. This activity constantly goes on in man's subconscious self; he need not be aware of it to make it effective. This secret silent influence never ceases operating. Only when we see it strikingly made evident, as when a yogi proves the power of mind over matter by some extraordinary feat that seems miraculous, or when a Christ-like man changes the hearts of many others, do we dimly realize what potency lies hid in controlled thought.

Few Use Their Power

Although men are born with latent mental power and spiritual intelligence, few use these qualities to their utmost potentiality. Man arises out of the mysterious womb of the Infinite, yet he is to be found everywhere as a pitiful creeping creature, full of mortal frailities, finite indeed. How may we best develop these latent powers of thought and thus lay claim to the rich inheritance which is ours? The answer was given by India more than seven thousand years ago and holds just as true to-day in this era of mechanical marvels and autofield streets. And that is by regular meditation, by forgetting the external world for a brief while and turning our thoughts inward upon themselves with sharply concentrated attention until we get into the Stillness which is behind all thought.

This battle against the outward-running tendency of the mind brings a man face to face with himself. He then perceives how weak he really is, how feeble a victim of his own worldly activities he has become. He can neither concentrate his mind perfectly for five minutes together nor hold his attention for the same length of time in the impersonal embrace of a philosophical theme. Yet if he bravely tackles the task in the right way day after day, regularly, devoting to it a half-hour which he may have to steal from less important tasks or from frivolous leisure, he will sooner or later find that mind yields, "little by little, and by constant practice," as the Gita puts it. Thenceforward it is his servant, not sovereign, and thenceforward he penetrates the secret realm of powerful propulsive causes, whilst other men continue to play with merely inevitable effects.

The world would be surprised if it knew how many of its famous figures, both of the past and present, have secretly made this daily retreat their refuge from onerous duties and heavy responsibilities, finding in their moments of meditation strength to endure their inescapable destiny, and guidance amid perplexities, when other men grope in an unnecessary blindness.

As twenty years have now passed since the sensational death of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener when the battleship "Hampshire" was mysteriously sunk, the present writer is breaking no confidences when he reveals that this distinguished soldier did not disdain to seek and receive secret initiation into Oriental yoga practices during his long service in command of the British Military Forces both in India and Egypt. There is a little island on the River Nile near the quaint old town of Assuan which now bears his name.

CONGRESS WOMEN VOLUNTEERS BEING TAUGHT THE PROPER WAY TO "SALUTE": One of the many items during their training at Bardoli, in preparation for the next Congress.

Kitchener's Retreat

Here Kitchener created a delightful spiritual retreat which was reserved in his lifetime exclusively for his own use, during the period when he was virtually

(Continued on page 55)

KASABIN

The Rational

COUGH CURE

FOR ALL AGES

Speedily effective in BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, etc., etc.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA ::::: BOMBAY

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS.

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

& PILLS

Can be had from all Chemists

Sole Selling Agents:— P. M. PATNI & Co.

Tel. Address —Ligature. Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE DANCER

By K. AHMED ABBAS

I

Radha, the dancer, was for the moment in a happy mood. It was the day of the Divali festival and she hoped to have a bigger audience for her 'nautch' than ever before. There were prospects of a good custom and she had created and rehearsed an entirely new 'pujah' dance for the occasion. As she tied her little 'ghunguru' bells round her shapely ankles she hummed the song she was to sing that night and her feet instinctively responded to the strains of the music that came from the next room where the musicians were rehearsing the orchestra.

"Radha, Radha," the agitated 'Ustadji' entered, panting for breath. Evidently the old man had been taking the stairs two in a stride.

"What is it, 'Ustadji'?" Radha smiled. She liked the old musician who, in her childhood, had put her through her paces in dance and song and ever since had acted as friend, philosopher and pimp.

"Radha", replied the 'Ustadji' trying to control his breathing. "we are fortunate. We are honoured. The Raja Sahib of Jaipur is coming here in person to witness your 'nautch'." and then rubbing his hands in ecstatic glee, "We are in luck to-day, my dear."

"Oh", said Radha, greatly impressed with the importance of the occasion. "but tell me something about this Raja Sahib of yours. Is he very old?"

"Old?" replied the old man contemptuously as if age was his exclusive monopoly. "Why, I remember the 'nautch' party that his father, the late Raja Sahib, gave on his son's first birthday as if it was only yesterday. At most he must be twenty-five. It was only five years ago that he got married. Ah, now 'that' was a marriage." There was a gleam of reminiscence in the old man's eyes. "not less than a dozen 'taefas'. Your poor mother, too, had gone to dance. But, of course, you were too young....."

The 'Ustadji' stopped in the middle of the sentence, realising his mistake. He ought to have mentioned her mother. It had taken Radha over a year to get over the grief of her mother's death and even now the slightest reference to her was sufficient to send the girl into tears.

"Now, now, d....d.... don't cry, my dear," stammered the old man confusedly, "I should not have mentioned it on a night like this. Now, dry up the tears and finish with your make-up."

One of the musicians poked his head in the room and announced in a loud whisper. "Hurry up. The Raja Sahib is coming." Radha choked her sobs and wiped away her tears. That was no time to weep for her mother. "A dancer and prostitute has no right to give way to her emotions," she said to herself, smiling sardonically at her comely reflection in the mirror.

The Raja of Jaipur was a handsome young man, scion of a noble Rajput family, aristocratic of bearing and chivalrous of conduct. As he sat on the 'masnad' in the centre of the assemblage, watching Radha ecstatically going through the graceful movements of the 'Pujah' dance, he drank in her beauty with a tell-tale expression in his eyes which the humbler members of the audience were not slow to notice. The room began to empty and by the time Radha had finished her dance none from the crowd was there.

"Wah, wah, beautiful," exclaimed the Raja Sahib when Radha finally took her seat. Now he could at last have a good look at her. He had seen many beautiful girls during his stay in England. In fact they occupied the larger part of his time and constituted the most expensive item in his monthly budget. His own wife, they said, was quite beautiful, too. But as he sat there he felt that he had seldom set eyes upon a lovelier face than Radha's. And, then, such life, such beauty of movement, such graceful gestures he had never seen in a girl before. At least that is what he thought at the moment.

"What is your name, sweet one?" asked the already infatuated young aristocrat in his most courtly tones.

"Radha", she simply replied with a shy smile.

"What a beautiful voice, too!" thought the Raja.

In accordance with the usual custom Radha prepared 'pan' (betel leaves) and offered them in a silver tray to the Raja who accepted one and, eager to impress the girl with his wealth, placed a hundred-rupee note in the tray. Radha accepted it with a 'salaam' and respectful bow and dutifully handed it to 'Ustadji.'

"Do you like me, sweet one?", asked the Raja, as Radha took her seat, with that directness which he knew he could confidently employ in dealing with women of her class.

The musicians shuffled out of the room knowing the moment for exit like actors well-versed in their parts.

"Why not?" replied Radha with non-committal naivete and the modest blush which she had been trained to register when such questions were asked by wealthy clients. For the humbler folk who were not affluent enough to pay for her attention she was taught to use a more curt technique.

"Will you come to live with me?" the Raja eagerly asked the next question. To this Radha was not to reply. In accordance with the rules of her trade she simply blushed, looked at the 'Ustadji' for help and guidance and finally left the room.

"Why not? Why not?" the old 'Ustadji' said with the eagerness of a salesman who wishes to take no chances with a promising customer lest he might walk out of the shop. "It will be a great honour for her, Raja Sahib."

The Raja held a brief low-voiced consultation with his secretary and, then, calling out farewell to Radha, he departed leaving the secretary to settle the more practical details of the bargain.

An hour later when Radha learnt that she had been "sold" to the Raja for five hundred rupees a month she took the news philosophically. The Raja was at least not so foul looking as the fat Zamindar who had been her first "purchaser."

Next day the whole entourage shifted to the Raja's palace. That night there was no dancing in Radha's house.

II

Three months later.

In a luxuriously appointed suite which the Raja had set apart for her in the outer precincts of his huge palace, Radha sat lost in thought. The sun was setting behind the low lying hills and gloom spread its wings over the landscape, depressing shadows of the twilight hour filled the room and found reflections in the serious countenance on Radha's face.

For the first time in three months Radha was thinking, taking stock of her present position, debating the vital issues of her life. Like every other girl born in her circumstances, she was, before everything else, a realist and a fatalist. She had few illusions and was completely resigned to her fate. She knew the implications of her origin and had no wish to quarrel with society over them. The daughter of a prostitute, even if she was the prettiest and the best dancer in the town, remained a prostitute. To be kept as the permanent mistress of a rich young handsome Zamindar who was a past master in the art of making love was certainly better than retailing herself in the open market to anyone who came

(Continued on page 50)

In Memory Of Kanaiyalal H. Vakil

Art Mourns His Loss

He Helped To Create Real Art & Lost Himself In The Mission, Only To Find His Real Self In It

(By H. H. MAHARANA VIJAYA DEVJI MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR)

Shriyut Kanaiyalal H. Vakil has left us. His was the last word on Art. Though born in the nineties of the last century, he really belonged to this century.

Syt. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, born in a high family had the advantage of great heritage and culture. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the first Indian Judge of the Bombay High Court who acquired fame which is yet as green as ever, was his paternal grand father.

Education And Law

The Proprietary High School will feel proud to-day. He selected Elphinstone College for his Collegiate studies. With Mr. Justice Nanabhai's heritage, his first choice naturally fell on law. His enthusiasm for law did not rest with obtaining the LL.B. degree. He signed articles for being a solicitor and served out the full period of two years. Even then, his enthusiasm for law was not lost. He went to England for being called to the Bar.

Adopts Art, Gives Up Law

There he made his real choice—choice of Art and left law for ever. He saw in England Art well exhibited and his innate love for Art grew more intense and became earnest.

After his return from England, he adopted Art as his career He started writing for many Gujarati Periodicals, and his contributions were sought for.

In 1919 he became associated with "Young India." Health did not, however, allow him to put in his best and he was obliged to sever his connections with that Journal

Trip To England

Something within was pressing him to make real and further studies of the subject he so much loved. He went to England for the purpose. He did not rest satisfied with mere studies in any School or Institution. He opened correspondence with prominent Artists and Lovers of Art His earnestness and enthusiasm brought him into close contact with the authorities on the subject. He did not confine his sphere in London alone, but moved to various towns in England where he could get inspiration and knowledge. It was in Manchester that he came in contact with leading Artists—men and women—and made a close and special study of Art. He did not look upon Art as the only source of knowledge. Literature and Music were necessities to get perfection in Art, and he did not refrain from making acquaintances with several literary circles. He saw much in Western Art, but his heart was calling from within for the knowledge of Art in the East. His knowledge of Western Art was, however, a great help and inspiration to him in appreciating and criticising the Indian Art.

On his return home, he found his career as an Art Critic. Some people were afraid of the word "Critic", but he never understood it in its narrow sense. By the word "Critic" he meant lover, appreciater and supporter of Art. Soon he became a champion of Indian Art. He did not hesitate even to do some propaganda to bring young students and Artists to light

Association With "Chronicle"

The Bombay Chronicle was Mr. Vakil's in the matter of Art, and so was Mr. Vakil for the "Bombay Chronicle." Both owe much to each other. Mr. Vakil rendered service to the Chronicle, and through it to India in general and Art in particular. For wellnigh 20 years, he was the Art and Dramatic Critic for the paper. He never criticised anything for the sake of criticism He offered his criticism, with a view to bring out good points in the Artists or in the Art. Never sparing in his Criticism, sympathetic he always was. In the sphere of Art, he had included paintings, dancing, architecture, music, film pictures, sculpture, handicrafts and Gujarati Garbas Comparative study is always necessary to offer constructive criticism. So, he was a student to the last. Only after such comparative study, he offered criticism. His devotion and his unselfishness evoked great respect for his ideas and views. He had vision, he had foresight, and he had a broad outlook. These qualities, amongst others, made him a constructive Critic. The result was that Art was his life and he lived for Art.

The late Mr. K. H. Vakil snapped at the party given by the Maharana of Dharampur to the artistes who made the Hindustani Music Conference a success. This is the last public function in which Mr. Vakil participated.

Art Was His All

Every man has a hobby; to Syt. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, Art was both his hobby and profession. Every Artist, rather every home, while thinking of Art, always thought of Syt Vakil. To every Artist, young or old, the first question was, "what will Kanaiyalal say? Will he approve of my action in Garba or foot-work in dance?" Such was his influence which put him almost in an influential and dominating position in the sphere of Art. Unselfish as he was, he never took advantage of his unique position. He was sometimes trenchant in his criticisms, but he always remained impersonal. His hands were clean and he never allowed prejudice to have an upper hand over him. He attached a much sanctity to the cause to which he had devoted himself. That was the main reason why nothing influenced him Whether the Artist was a friend or unknown, he never worried himself. He looked to the Art and not to the Artist

Gujarat Kala Pradarshan

In 1926, there was an exhibition of Art at Surat. He did not spare himself to make the exhibition as much constructive, instructive and explanatory as possible. The object of Exhibition of Art could not be achieved only by bringing about models of Art together. Arrangement of models has the value also. Syt. Kanaiyalal took indefatigable pains to look to the arrangement of models and works of Art. It was there that I came in contact with him. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil made a great impression on me. I saw in him a great student of Art, a great worker for the cause and a Champion of the Indian Art.

Contribution To Music

I am a student of music and have made attempts in my own way for the development of the Science of Music. I have written a book on Indian music with a title "Sangit Bhavta"—volume 1 is published and volume II is ready for the press. My friend Syt. Kanaiyalal's contribution for the preparation of these volumes was not ordinary. He spent hours and days to dusciss the subject. He made very useful suggestions and sometimes very original one. I do not hesitate to acknowledge publicly that but for his assistance the volumes would not have seen the light of the day.

Bombay 'Varsity

It is now a recognised fact that music was neglected by our Universities. Mr. Vakil was one of those who advocated the cause of the subject and insisted that music must have its due place in the syllabus of the Bombay University. A public meeting was held at the Blavatsky in October 1937 to advocate this cause. It is so fresh that when one comes to think of it, his eyes cannot remain dry. Amongst others, he appreciated that to move the University was no joke. The Body, conservative as it is, will not swerve from the age-long groove. He was not, however, one of those who would give up hope and abandon the cause. He did not stop merely at making speeches at public meetings, but brought the question into prominence also by advocating it in the press and elsewhere. He went from door to door explaining the utility of the subject and moving the demigods of the University.

In a book "Music in the University" the subject has been well explained and discussed. Sometimes people make great suggestions and stop at that. But this book is quite different It discusses role of music abroad, considers Indian conditions and offers constructive suggestions and schemes for Indian music. It goes further and offers draft syllabuses and courses of study. Syt. Kanaiyalal's name will remain always associated with this noble cause. But it is a cruel irony of fate that providence has not spared him to see the fruits of his labour

Help To Artists

The first impression of a visitor would be that Syt. Kanaiyalal was proud and reserved. But the exchange of one word with him was sufficient to dispel such impression. God had blessed him with a good heart. Full of love for the cause of art, he was always serviceable and amiable.

No artist could say that he did not know Syt. Kanaiyalal. He would go even out of his way to assist any deserving artist and bring him into prominence. He never hesitated to go to the place of any artist of promise and give him encouragement As I said before, even though he commanded a great deal of influence, he never

(Continued on Page 43)

DISTINCT LOSS TO ART

I had known the late Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil for many years. His death is a distinct loss to Art. K. M. Munshi.

PATENTEX

PATENTEX is master product for spacing of childbirth. It is hygenically prepared and is non-injurious. Method of using quite simple and not unpleasant Preparation according to Indian climatic conditions

Price per tube Rs 3-8-0

MALGHAM BROS.,
BOMBAY

Tributes From "Chronicle" Readers

HIS HEROIC ZEAL WAS INSPIRING

And His Passion For Truth Was Infectious.

BY MAHADEO DESAI

I am not competent to speak about the merit of Kanaiyalal Vakil's contribution to Indian art. It is, I think, recognised even by his critics that his death means an irreparable loss to it. But my own personal loss is possibly greater. Vakil, Vaikunth Mehta, Brelvi and I formed a friendship 21 years ago, that ripened with the years. Each of us belonged to different walks of life, and the last I remember to have met Vakil was five years ago in Yerawda Jail, I never had the time to read his art notes with which he enriched the pages of the "Bombay Chronicle" every week, but though I never read what he wrote and never met him except at long intervals, I knew that a kindred heart was beating in him and that though he never wrote to me, he was watching my own movements with deep interest. Before the days of Satyagraha when life was easy, we met often, and the three of us who are left to mourn his loss were often the witness of the warmth of his friendship, his superb sense of self-respect, his high allegiance to principle, his glowing patriotism, and his keen and often sharp-edged wit. He was from early college days a lover of R. L. Stevenson, was also a chronic invalid like him, and had developed towards life an attitude of robust buoyancy which makes life worth living. He not only sang with R. L. S. but lived with him those famous lines of his.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worthwhile
Is the one who can smile
When every thing goes dead wrong.

Blessed with friends like him I felt rich in God's gifts and ever felt the truth of the lines I read with him at college:

Friendship! Mysterious cement of the soul
Sweetener of life and solder of society.

His passion for truth was infectious, his own simplicity and purity of life were a lesson to many of his friends, and the heroic zeal with which he pursued his vocation, in spite of ever uncertain health, was an inspiration to many.

TONSILS & SCROFULA
Radically Cured
Consult -
M. M. KAPADIA
MALHARRAO WADI
KALBADEVI ROAD
BOMBAY 2.

He Has Left A Gap

Really speaking, I never knew Mr. Vakil very intimately, although I had met him several times and he struck me to be a man with singleness of purpose. He had devoted his whole life for the uplift of Indian art and he spared no pains to advance its cause. Single handed he had done more than many institutions. The gap that he has left will not be easily replaced.

LILAVATI MUNSHI.

The late Mr. Vakil in thi nking mood.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN ART

P.E.N. Loses A Virile And Vigorous Member

BY MADAME SOPHIA WADIA

The late Kanaiyalal Vakil's primary interests lay in arts other than literature, though his writings amply justified his election to P. E. N. Membership and he had belonged for years to the P. E. N. India Centre. He had written many books and pamphlets—"At Ajanta," "Rock-Cut Temples Around Bombay," "Indian Women and Art in Life," "Panoramic India," "Modern Indian Paintings," "From Hellenism and Havellism to Vital Art," "Modern Art in Western India" and "International Needs of Music." He was Joint Editor of "Roopa-Lekha" and for a short time published his own journal, "Drashti," an "international review of reconstruction." And he had served "The Bombay Chronicle" for nearly fifteen years as its Art and Dramatic Critic.

DID HIS OWN THINKING.

But writing was for him, after all, a means to an end. He took letters, so to say, in his stride. His trenchant pen acknowledged fealty to the other Muses first and rendered most efficient service, as all agree, to the cause of Indian Art, pure and applied—painting, sculpture, music and the dance, and even handicrafts. It is chfefly as the advocate of opportunities for Indian artists and the champion of the possibilities of modern Indian art that he will be remembered.

Kanaiyalal Vakil was every inch a warrior. He did his own thinking and he had no hesitation in speaking his mind plainly, but his fearless and sometimes blunt criticism could only offend those who set a higher value on suavity than on sincerity and frankness. In his premature passing at the age of forty-seven years, the P. E. N. India Centre has lost a virile and a vigorous member.

"SUCH PERSONALITIES ARE RARE"

We Should Do All We Can To Further His Plans

Mr. Himansu Rai, the well-known film producer and Mrs. Himansu Rai (Devika Rani) writes:—

"It is difficult to realize that Mr. Vakil is no more. The last we saw of Mr. Vakil was when he joined our table at the "At Home" given by His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur on the 18th November at the conclusion of the Musical Conference. We talked about the Conference that had just concluded and of the one that was to be held a year hence.

"We are amongst those whose co-operation he had already enlisted for urging the introduction of music into the curriculum of the University of Bombay and we feel, now that he is gone, that we should do all we can to further his plans

INDEFATIGABLE WORKER

"We first met Mr. Vakil in the year 1932 in London when he impressed upon us the necessity of forming in India a Motion Picture Society. When we arrived in Bombay in 1933 we found him strenuously operating such a society. Mr. Vakil was not only an originator of ideas but an indefatigable worker in bringing them into practical operation. Such personalities are rare.

"During the five years in which we have known Mr. Vakil we have not only found in him a personal friend but also have come to recognize in him a great force in present-day revival in India of art in its various forms. He had a progressive outlook in all things which he tackled and fought tooth and nail to uphold that which he believed to be a right principle.

"Cinema workers in India will miss in him a relentless critic as well as a helpful supporter of real merit."

GREAT CHAMPION OF FILM INDUSTRY

He Fought For Claims Of Indian Cinema

Rai Saheb Chunilal, General Manager of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., writes:—

"The death of Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil came as a personal shock to me. In him I have lost a good friend and the Indian film industry has lost a great champion of its cause. As a film critic he was always candid and impartial and his reviews of new pictures were always read with keen interest and respect, by producers and artistes alike. Though sometimes he had to comment adversely on some pictures, he was always constructive in his criticism and restrained in language.

VIGOROUS FIGHTER

"I had occasion to come into closer contact with him in connection with the work of the Motion Picture Society of India of which he was the first President. I still recall how vigorously he fought against heavy odds for the good of the industry. I had great respect for his disinterested enthusiasm with which he always advocated the claims of the Indian film industry. Later on unfortunately he had to sever his connection with the Society for he felt that he could do more for the industry from without father than within the Society. But even then we knew that in him we had a friend of the Society on whom we could always depend for co-operation and support.

"The death of Mr. Vakil is not only a great loss to the "Bombay Chronicle" but also to the Indian motion picture industry."

MR. KANYALAL VAKIL

A Fighter Against Commercialism

Mr. C. K. Nambiar writes:—

Mr. Kanyalal Vakil's death removes from the Gujarath art circle a remarkably vigorous personality.

One may call Mr. Vakil a Romanticist, and much of his art-criticism is a plea for a reconsideration of art values. Nevertheless, his respect for classical art was profound as will be seen from his "Ajanta".

Well versed in Indian forms of art, be it sculpture, painting, music, dance, Mr. Vakil never wrote without giving some constructive and helpful suggestion. His place as a critic of Indian art is high and he did immense service for Indian music at the Music Conference at Florence.

"MANHOOD LOST & REGAINED"
Disabilities of man, their causes, symptoms and rules of treatment fully discussed by
PT. THAKUR DUTTA SHARMA VAIDYA
Free to the married on application
Address:—Amritdhara, 6 LAHORE.

My Friend, Kanaiyalal Vakil

A CRITIC WHO COULD NOT BE BOUGHT; A LOVABLE CHARACTER WHO WAS NEVER VINDICTIVE

By SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

There has passed from our midst with tragic unexpectedness one whose qualities, I cannot but feel, deserved more general appreciation than they received.

So unexpected, indeed, was the news of the passing of Kanaiyalal Vakil that most of us, even among those who counted themselves among his personal friends, had not heard that he was even ailing.

It was as an Art Critic that he was most generally known.

It was as an Art Critic that he himself liked to be appreciated.

It was in this sphere that he will be remembered as the man who could not be seduced, consciously or unconsciously, from his sincere opinion.

There are, unfortunately, critics whose opinions are consciously influenced by the highest bidder, others who are unconsciously swayed by material considerations. I would wish that there were more of the Kanaiyalal Vakil type.

Uncompromising he could be and none could be more outspoken or damnatory, but ill-natured or vindictive never, nor was he ever actuated by malice.

The worst that could be said of him was that, in common with the rest of imperfect humanity, he had the failings of his virtues and could not easily be won over from an opinion once formed.

HONEST CRITIC

Of Indian Art, its history, development and present status he was a sincere student and had acquired a sound judgment based on real knowledge.

If ever I found myself at any exhibition of Art, Artistic Crafts or demonstration of things appertaining to art I always sought him out and invariably benefited by paying careful attention to his views and opinions.

I can picture him now, a familiar figure in the speckled shervani and "Gandhi" cap he invariably affected, wandering about among excited enthusiasts at some Cinema Press show or Art Exhibition tendering, courteously, his restrained, very restrained, congratulations here and felicitations there. He was restrained because he could not praise where praise was due without disappointing where he could not praise. He disliked hurting and was too honest to shield himself behind insincere expressions of opinion. Not until, in the ordinary course of his duties as a critic, his opinions appeared in cold, hard print did any of us know the worst or the best. But shattering or otherwise, his criticism were always honest and always instructive

Living in the times and an environment which could not help but encourage a bias in favour of things national he was refreshingly free from narrowness.

A LOVABLE CHARACTER

For so staunch a champion of Indian culture and things Indian the breadth of his views on the advantages of enriching Indian art by fearlessly absorbing from outside such things as could be adopted with advantage and incorporated within the four corners of Indian cultural ideals were remarkable

But to pass his critical judgment, the adaptation would have to be a genuine enrichment, the homage and complement paid by one great art to another never an imitation or a dilution.

In his private capacity he was a lovable character and a very staunch friend; as I have said before, in his capacity of critic perhaps too staunch a friend. Truly a character that means so much to those of us who are aliens in an alien land, living our lives in close and constant association with those whose ideals are born of a culture, a tradition and an upbringing very different from our own.

He was such an one as would make the most foreign foreigner feel that he was not so much of a foreigner as his own and his neighbour's prejudices would have us believe.

For we are all of the human family, a quarrelsome, pig-headed and prejudiced family perhaps, but still a family, all heading for the same goal, the goal which this friend we have lost has reached a short while before us.

That he and I should always agree was not to be expected. Nor did we, but even where we disagreed most profoundly I always felt that there was reason in his point of view and much to be learnt from it

Only a few days before reading the sad news of his death, I received a letter from him thanking me for lending him my father's work on the Lalla-Vakyani, I think the only one of my father's publications on things Indian with which he was not familiar.

It was a very typical letter of generous appreciation of the deep learning and sympathetic understanding which always characterised by my father's writings on India

Perhaps, from where he now is, on the threshold of New World, or a New Life, or the Realms of Perfect Peace, whichever idea appeals to our individual philosophy, he can still influence our minds towards True Art which is Truth, that Truth which is Life.

(Continued from column 4.)

meeting was held at Miss Madri Desai's bungalow. President Mr Vakil, and myself and Miss Desai, its original members. Others came flocking, late Mr. J. R. Sampat, Mr. Pratapraj Yagnik and Mr. K. K. Faswami, busily engaged in Painting. A question, "We are getting tea, aint we?" shattered the prevailing calm, and the culprit, the President himself. Tea over, music had its chance. Mine was the vocal part, while Miss Madri played on Sitar and Mr. Vakil had Dilruba under his sensitive fingers, and nature too joined hands. The evening's sunlight beams picked out a song of their own, though in sympathy, upon the window panes. Discourses too as usual, and naturally enough my picture St. Haridas, had its birth, directly under the guidance of Mr. Vakil.

His youthful gait, notwithstanding his overcrowded years, overflowing with enthusiasm, ever onward, determinate undeterrable from the course he had decided to pursue, he is no longer with us as a physical being. Yes—he is gone—but there is a picture that he has carved upon our hearts with his flashing eyes and unruly hairs, a picture that shall continue to grow on as long as we live, and never die. We three, myself, Mr. Shukla, and Mr. Sampat (who is no more) owed and shall, ever owe our name, our life, our happiness,—everything—to him. The public in general, the "Bombay Chronicle," our School in particular, and still more the younger generation of Artists have lost an inimitable incomparable champion in him. The respect that our School commands, the position it holds, has one explanation and that is Kanaiyalal, H. Vakil. Indian Art has lost its guardian too early.

May the flame he has lighted light on our way for ever.

An early sketch of the late Mr. K. H. Vakil by Mr. Gladstone Solomon, the retired Director of the J. J. School of Arts.

He Gave Stimulus To Indian Art

Vakil's Death, A Loss To Bombay Artists And Art School

By J. M. Ahivasi

Yes.—it was in 1926, one evening, at a Garden Party given by Capt Solomon to his friends. Wonder of wonders Capt. Solomon, a European, was rubbing shoulders with a being who wore nothing but Khadi all over, a Khadi cap aslant on his head roguishly, characteristically, cocked. And the Khadi-clad, harder than stone, granite eyed a moment, and next all rosy blossom smiles, seemed to dominate all around. And his eyes—flitting, here, there, everywhere,—oh those restless unforgettable eyes;—and then they lighted on a simple village boy, and stayed there, in recognition as it were. "Ahivasi, I want to see you sometime—very important,—come to my place at Santa Cruz—here take my address" shap bitten staccato phases, and he was gone accompanied by his admiring host and friend, Captain Gladstone Solomon

HERE HE WORKED!

Could I ever forget that memorable day, when I first visited him at his place. At his office studio, home, call it what you please, sat Mr Vakil writing away for "Chronicle" and all around were books, books and still more books. On a cupboard beside him lay, a few broken pieces of sculpture, a coloured piece of wood, an embroidered fan, an "Acrmani," some vessel with flowers scattered here and there—again a typical characteristic impossible disorder. A Persian carpet graced one of the walls. Last of all a sketch—a monkey admiring himself in a mirror, and going crazy all the time—a memory of his sketching excursion with some Excursion Club while in England.

I showed him my work particularly a drawing of an Apsara. He admired it, criticised it, and forgot all about it. Pulling a piece of paper from some invisible pad in the jumble around him, he was off explaining away the beauty of line, its living qualities, lines that were dead, mechanical, differences between them Seemingly purposeless, his question gradually drew me out and I too, carried away by, and absorbing in, his enthusiasm, let myself go, discoursing—rather attempting to explain and express—my ideas about beauty. "Here, wait," said he. Searched about in his piles of books, selected one and started translating some passage—a passage, which found, expressed exactly what I felt, and of course much more effectively. "Don't you see, the unity of Art all over,—after all beauty, truth, and purity, they are the fundamental upon which this changing world and Art that seems to change, are built.

Every Saturday thereafter, found me at his place clutching my sketchbook anxiously—yes anxiously, awaiting the judge's verdict on my attempts, executed enthusiastically restlessly, the effect of one evening's contact with Vakil. People that can judge critics, friends—they find my line interesting. Well, if they do so, it is nothing but the outcome of Mr. Vakil's dominance, his vivacity, his discourses upon the meaning of line—his criticisms.

"PHATTA, TUTA MANDAL."

Oh, our first Association that "Phatta, Tuta, Mandal". Its first

(Continued in Col 2)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A USEFUL PUBLICATION

"Co-operative Banks In The Bombay Presidency"

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Co-operative Banks' Conference has done well in publishing this list of the co-operative banks in this presidency, which for some unaccountable reasons is not included in the "Statistics Relating to Banks in India" published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Besides giving an alphabetical list of the banks, the brochure contains an illustrative map which gives the location and type of the banks at a glance. The publication is priced only at annas eight, and can be had of the Secretary.

"Sharada"

This new journal is the organ of the North Canara Goud Saraswat Brahman Sangh and began its career on the last Vijayadashami day. It is a bilingual publication, and will be widely welcomed by the community.

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

India's Industrial Future

"INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIA—A TENTATIVE SCHEME"—By Kanhaiyalal Gupta—Ash Bhairo, Benares City—Free.

The sharp contrast between the large potential resources of India and the poverty of its vast population, has provoked anxious thought and many earnest minds have been seeking remedies to correct the unbalanced character of our national economy. Planned and concerted action for the development of small and large industries with a view to the full exploitation of the country's resources has been suggested and the pamphlet under review embodies proposals of this description. The author has first described the natural and human resources of India and then pleaded for the organization of industrial research, provision of technical education and the supply of capital for industries. He observes: "In summing up, we find that India is lacking the most in her technical experts and facilities for technical and industrial training. To hasten the progress of industry thus it becomes imperative upon us first to produce industrial experts and specialists and then with the help of these trained experts to educate the masses for the industrial fitness and efficiency, and at length to organize and employ them in that branch of industry in which they are trained." With this object in view, the starting of institutes for research and education are suggested and they are to be financed through public donations. Reliance is placed, in particular, on the making and exhibition of a popular cinema picture the takings of which are to constitute the main source of the income of the institutes. On the face of it, the scheme will strike one as Utopean. It would certainly not be easy to get the men to organize and work it. And if the thing is not attempted on a large scale, it has little chance of success. It is, however, worth considering whether some project of the same nature but on a limited scale, cannot be formulated. The author will welcome suggestions and criticisms.

V. G. K.

Humorous Sketches Of Shaukat Thanewi

DUNIYA-I-TABASSUM (A collection of humorous sketches) by Shaukat Thanewi, Hali Publishing House, Kitabghar. Delhi. Price Re. 1/4.

Shaukat Thanewi is among the best known humorous writers in Urdu. His stories and sketches have won for him a large following of devoted 'fans.' He deserves it, too, for his humour is vital and alive, depicting the ridiculous anomalies of our present-day society in a satirical vein. The book is full of laughs on every page and makes ideal spare-time and holiday-reading. Well got-up with an attractive cover, it has an added attraction in a preface by another famous humorist, Rashid Ahmed Siddiqi.

K. A. A.

Churchill's Anecdote

In his new book, "The Ayes Have It", which tells a dramatic and lively tale of the passage of the Matrimonial Causes Act. Mr. A. P. Herbert records a good anecdote about Mr. Winston Churchill.

Immediately after the "impious speech", in which he vowed that his Bill would be passed before this Parliament was over, Mr. Herbert ran into Mr. Churchill in the Lobby. After a few words of mingled congratulation and advice Mr. Churchill remarked:

"Call that a maiden speech? It was a brazen hussy of a speech. It was the most painted harlot of a speech that ever presented itself before a modest Parliament."

A USEFUL COMPILATION ON ALLUSIONS

ALLUSIONS AND REFERENCES IN PERSIAN LITERATURE. Compiled by Zal Sheheriar Rustam Irani, B.A., Persian Teacher, St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Royal 8 Vo. Pp. 53. As. 8:

The young compiler deserves to be congratulated on bringing out a book which is sure to prove most helpful to students of Persian literature. He has compiled in a book-form as many important allusions and references as he could find for the benefit of Persian students, since Persian literature abounds in such references. But the book is not without its seamy side. It contains very many misprints which ought not to have been allowed in the case of books meant for students. Some of these misprints are very serious indeed, as for instance, "Abdul Mutallib" which should be 'Abduul Muttalib". We hope that all these misprints will be conspicuous by their absence in the next edition and the book will be made more comprehensive than is the case now.

The general get-up is good.

URDU BOOKS

Posthumous Collection Of Premchand's Stories

WARDAT (A collection of short stories) by Munshi Premchand, Maktaba Jamia. Delhi. Price Re. 1.

This is a posthumous collection of thirteen short stories by the late Munshi Premchand whose death some months ago removed from the ranks of Hindustani writers a man of great vision and increasingly progressive outlook. The same tendencies are the marked features of these short stories. Beginning his literary career as reformist—romanticist, Premchand had evolved into a progressive writer and realism had become the chief feature of his latter day writings. His sympathy and keen insight into the human mind and heart had specially qualified him for interpreting the social life of modern India. He saw the beautiful as well as the ugly aspects of our society and used them as material for his stories. In "Wardat" his stories cover a wide field. Some are light satires like 'Gulli Danda', some daringly critical of conventional society like "Nai Bivi" and some beautifully homely and human like "Shikwah Shikayat". But they are all worth reading and the best specimens of Urdu short-story writings.

K. A. A.

URDU PERIODICALS

Nigar (Lucknow)—The October issue opens with a very learned article by Dr. Andalib Shadani about the correct pronunciation of a Turkish word which has been wrongly spelt by Indian historians in about a dozen ways. The writer adduces sufficient proof in support of his new pronunciation which is "Iltitmish" and not "Altmash." The article is sufficiently comprehensive and shows the extent of the research work done by the learned doctor. "Rahiba ke Khutut-e-[illegible]ed. Ghulam Abbas throws light on Amir Khusran as a great musician of his time. Jalil-ur-Rahman Aagami writes the first of a series of articles dealing with the poetry of Qais otherwise known as Majnun, the lover of Laila. The article is interspersed with specimens of his Arabic poetry. "Nanejor ke Babu" is a well-written story. This number contains several other readable contributions

"Zamana" (Cawnpore).—The September issue opens with an interesting article on "Ghalib and Mysticism," reproducing and explaining some mystical couplets of Ghalib, the greatest lyrical poet of the 19th century. Salim Jaffar deals, in an article, with the life and works of Diwan Jani Behari Lal who was an author, poet and translator of the last century and died at the age of 90 in 1897. Shaikh Saiduddin writes an article on "Broadcasting" and in this connection offers some suggestions in order to make it a more useful institution than it is the case today. In the poetry section poems by Issan bin Danish, Ali Jawwad Sabir, Gangadhar Nath Farhat and Jash Malihabadi will repay perusal.

"Ismat" [illegible] November issue contains several articles of purely feminine interest which are well-written and readable. Among those articles are "The woman of the 20th century," "Duties of Women," "Conditions of female education in Bihar," etc. "Bhagwan ki Taksal" is an interesting story. In the poetry section poems by Gauhar Iqbal on "life" and Agha Shair on the "Red Flower" are simply splendid.

HE WORKED FOR

Unity Music Conference

By KARSONDAS MAVJI

His Highness, the Maharana of Dharampur, who presided over the Hindustani Music Conference recently held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

I came in touch with the late Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vakil as the Treasurer of the Bharatteeya Sangeet Samiti when the first session of the Hindustani Sangeet Conference took place a year and half back. At that time, he made a speech of erudition on the art of music in the Conference, and then I realised what a deep knowledge Mr. Vakil had of Indian Music. Also it was a wonder to me to observe how deeply Mr. Vakil was interested in Indian Music, though it was a rare instance to find a Gujrati gentleman who had so much love for Indian Music. From that time I had a natural reverence for him, so much so that I was eager to meet him at the earliest opportunity.

I had at that time no idea of his profession and I considered that he was one of the officials of His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, as I used to see him occasionally in the Maharana Saheb's company. For a long time, though I was anxious to meet him at the earliest it was not possible for me to do so for some reason or the other.

Meeting With Vakil

I am a keen devotee of Indian Music for 20 years and more, and for the sake of this art I have sacrificed much, physically, mentally, and in money as well. I have worked for the past few years without much ado for fostering the Art. I was waiting for the opportune moment, and when the time came, I, with the help of my other music-loving brethren, established the Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal. On the inauguration day of the Mandal, though I invited Mr. Vakil, he was not able to attend. It was of utmost importance for me to keep before the public the objects of my institution and the only way was through the newspapers. The objects of the Mandal are as under:—

1. To have a building of its own in which there will be a Memorial and Musical Hall.

2. To establish an Indian Music College and its branches all over the principal cities of India.

3. To help the Indian artistes, visiting Bombay, as far as the funds permit.

4. To hold minimum 9 Musical Concerts of the best Artistes annually.

5. To hold Hindustani Musical Conference every year.

I have the pleasure to mention here that almost all the newspapers in Bombay published the objects of the Mandal. I was however surprised to find that the "Bombay Chronicle" was not kind enough to publish its objects, and I had hence to make enquiry in the "Chronicle," as the Chairman of the Mandal Mr. Vakil was in charge of the Arts Section, and he was kind enough to invite me to the "Chronicle's" office. I had no idea till then that it was the same Mr. Vakil who was moving with His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur. It was a great surprise for me to meet him, and when we came face to face I got confidence in my cause and explained to him in detail the objects of the Mandal. We had a long chat and I discussed with him and impressed upon him the necessity of giving deserving publicity to our Mandal and its objects. From the interview with him, I was quite impressed with the sincerity and deep love he had for the Indian Art of Music. He promised me that he was for raising the Art to a very high level and he would try his best to give utmost publicity in his power for our Mandal and its objects in every way.

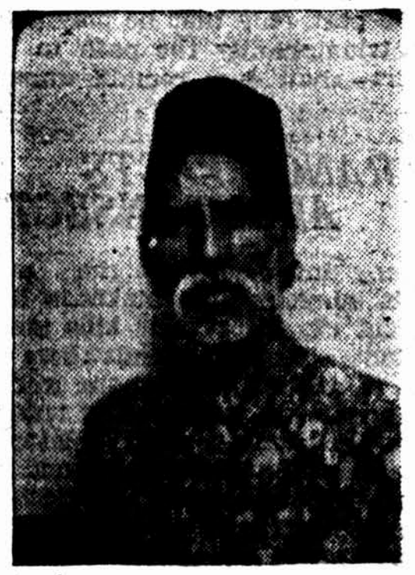
Sjt. Karsondas Mavji, Vice-President of the Hindustani Music Conference.

He knew that I had been the Treasurer of the Bharateeya Sangeet Samiti, and that subsequently I had taken a leading part in the formation of the Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal. As the Samiti was to hold the second Hindustani Sangeet Conference under the Presidentship of H. H.

(Continued on page 46)

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Mr. S. P. Telang, Secretary of the Hindustani Music Conference.



Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan of Delhi.

Nashir Khan Saheb of Hyderabad

Khan Saheb Umravkhan.

Pyare Khan Saheb.

Mr. Indradev, the Dutch dancer.

Manipuri dance artiste.

Prof. Madhao Singh Pakhwaji, well-known Tabla player.

HE BECAME VAKIL OF ART!

The Man Who Saw Beauty And Art In Daily Life

(By Y. K. Shukla)

In the year 1928, I first came in contact with the late Mr. Kaniyalal Vakil. It was the time when I was introduced to him by an artist friend of mine. He saw my drawings and sketches and promised to help me. The first encouragement I received at his hands was the publication of my pictures in the Congress-number of the "Bombay Chronicle". Since then he took keen interest in me and watched my progress from time to time. Now it is nine years since that first meeting. A fortnight before his sad and premature demise, he was laughing with me at his residence and suggesting sending my those very sketches to my father thereby to show the contrast between what I was then and now regarding my artistic progress and achievement.

He was a hard task-master. I was always asked by him to spend every vacation in the school in sketching and studying the artistic past of my birthplace; and at

Mr. Vakil practising music

the end of the vacation when I used to be back in Bombay, he never forgot to ask for an account of what I had done during that period. Naturally, discussions that followed after seeing my sketches were of great importance and guidance to me. He disapproved my drawings many a time, but praised my work, where it was natural, unhesitatingly. In this way I studied the artistic-past of Gujerat with his help.

BEAUTY AND ART IN DAILY LIFE

Many artists who to-day occupy places of position in India were directly or indirectly helped or inspired by him, and I do not prove an exception to that. One of the pictures that brought me fame in Europe, was executed under his guidance. He would see the first sketch done and finding it original in idea, he would take care to see that the artist made a beautiful picture out of it. In that way I had painted my picture of the fishermen, which was shown in the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, in 1934, and which was later on purchased by the trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum for their permanent collection.

He always asked the artists to see beauty and art in daily life The injunctions he administered to advocates of the art of Ajanta and Ellora or Elephanta, were to see the same art and beauty manifested in the Indian life as the artists of those celebrated cave-cathedrals saw in and took inspiration from the life of the people at the times

"See Ajanta in Life" was his watch-word for the artists. He could not tolerate those who detached life from art. To him artist and his art was of national importance.

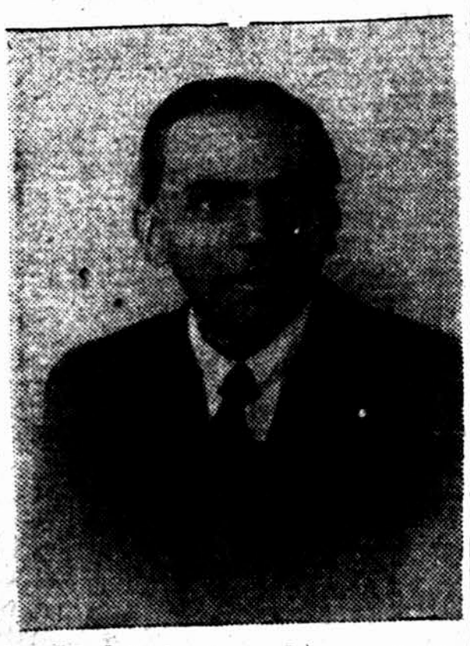
LIVED WHAT HE PREACHED

Practice and preaching were not two different things to him. He lived what he preached. He was the staunch enemy of the 'Pundits' and the pedagogues who preached priesthood in art. He insisted that artist should be one with life and its environments. He never at any time, postulated exclusive obedience to the past in art, but to study it and remould it in keeping with the present day needs of life. In his own words—"The world of art can no longer be segregated from the work-a-day world. The artist is beginning to face new problems and is gradually, and inevitably driven to think and work for their solution. It is no longer enough that the artist, if he is to remain an artist, justifies his individual temper and technique. He must not only take his place but define it as well in the essentially modern scheme of things".

His love for the student of art was very deep. If there was anything dearest to him in the world, it was the artist and his art—even artist first and then his art.

HIS LIFE-WORK

Instead of becoming a Vakil in its literal sense, he became a vakil of Art. The "Bombay Chronicle" was his vehicle of artistic thought and expression. The series of articles and art-notes he used to write had become well-known in the art world in India and abroad and which had established his great fame as an art critic of nation-wide importance. His "At Ajanta" "Rock-Cut Temples Around Bombay", "Indian Women and Art in Home", and "Panoramic India" reveal him as a scholar and an optimist so far as modern artistic creation is concerned. His great work in the book-form which was to see the light of the day, as I



Mr. Vakil in London in1919

know from the materials he had already with him, had yet to come, but the fate had ordained otherwise.

His art-criticism was always constructive, and that is what is still required in India. His criticism was planned—planned with a specific purpose, to accelerate the artistic growth of the country and the ultimate opportunities of displaying it to the world.

He was the critic who remained aloof from the other coteries of art, who only praised antiquities and bewailed the passing of that Golden-Age in Indian Art. He wanted to revive that Age and hence his belief in present-day living artists and their art. He was visualising that day when he would have found the modern India placed at the highest pedestal of Art reigning supreme as it did in the glorious and great past.

That was why he attached great importance to and lived for the artists of the present age. He could not tolerate the artists' interests overlooked. He gave practical shape to every scheme of the exhibition, or a dramatic performance, a dance—recital or a musical concert. And whenever he found the hollowness of the scheme he turned down all such shows as mere 'Tamashas'.

He was a great champion of Indian Art. His fight for getting work for Indian artists at New Delhi and his big crusade for saving the School of Art, Bombay from Thomas Committee's axe, are no longer secrets to Indian public.

All the artistic activities through different organisations, in Bombay in particular and in India in general, were more or less inspired by him and our debt to him—a great scholar, guide and critic who often rose to the heights of seership, before whose eye Indian Art unrolled its great, gorgeous and noble past, only that he may point out triumphantly the path to the future—shall ever remain unpaid.

The late Mr. Vakil at Florence Chatting with the daughter of the former Italian Consul in India.

STRANGE FACTS ABOUT INSECTS

Many and varied are the methods whereby man makes a living out of insects. He kills many millions a year and sends them in cans to distant parts of the world. traps as many millions and transports them alive, makes pictures and scientific instruments out of them. He shoots some, electrocutes others, traps yet others!

The thread spun by spiders is used by the manufacturers of telescopes. The thread of silk is used to make squares across the lens. There is a firm in the North of England that employs its own spider catchers.

COCOONS IN COLD STORAGE.

These men can be seen trapping spiders for the sake of their silk, treating them carefully, for an annoyed spider spins a web that is not up to the standard necessary to the manufacturers!

A Frenchman sells spiders for £4 a thousand! They spin most impressive cobwebs on a new bottle of wine, thereby giving it the appearance of a vintage wine!

Moths are caught by a scientist at the Rothamsted Experimental Station with electrically charged beer! The night flying insects indeed, all insects, are lovers of sweetstuffs and the beer and treacle that are put out for them at night prove an irresistible attraction. But as soon as they touch the baited trap they are electrocuted!

Next day they are filed and indexed for future reference for the benefit of agriculture.

Recent years have seen a considerable increase of activity in the insect laboratories. At Farnham Royal Laboratory the scientists breed insects which they transport in cocoon form in cold storage to other parts of the world to fight pests that threaten to a crippling hold. In 1936 over 4,000,000 of these regrigerated cocoons were sent abroad to keep down crop pests.

The time was when the gold fish bowl was the favourite in the barber's shop and the dentist's. Ants are replacing them. An enterprising American firm is selling to scools and zoos glass cases containing ants, for amounts ranging from £1 to £5.

SHOT WITH DUST GUNS.

It is a fascinating pastime to which these little animals working in their underground homes and, judging by the scales of the glass cases, it is a very popular pastime.

Butterflies are worth money, good money. Thousands upon thousands of vivid blue Morphas are imported from Brazil for decorative purposes for an average of £1 each. Many of the rarer specimens are shot with dust guns and sold for as much as £200. This amount was put on the head of the world's rarest butterfly, a Congo giant measuring 50 inches across the wings

Last year £24 was paid for a Silver-washed Fritillary, and £2 10s. for a White Admiral.

Not very long ago an American who had a manure farm found himself pestered with flies, as might be expected. Then he hit on a bright idea. Why not bottle the flies and sell them to the breeders of frogs?

In a few months our go-ahead American had erected a vast refrigerating plant in which millions of live flies were rendered unconscious, packed in cans, and sent to the frog farms where they were devoured. Previously the frog farms could not get enough flies.

"Courtesy Plus"—New York's nice old ladies are learning. The other day there was a crowd in a downtown office-building elevator, and we stood jammed in a back corner with an indubitably nice old lady. Doubtless she had been paying one of those occasional visits to her lawyer

Her floor arrived "This is my floor," she began, in the polite language of before the War Nobody moved.

"Excuse me, would you mind . . .?" Still nobody moved.

Then her lips hardened. "Watch, please!" she said, in a clear voice. "Somebody coming out!" And to a man, the crowd gave.—'Cue.'
Mirror."

* * *

Old Lady: "The minister doesn't bring his little girl to church now."

Verger: "No; the one Sunday her mother brought her she said right out loud, 'Why, hamma, you never let papa do all the talking at home!'"

EVERY INCH A WARRIOR!

Passing Of "Little Kanaiyalal"

A CONSCIENTIOUS JOURNALIST, COMPETENT ART CRITIC AND MOST LIKEABLE FRIEND

By S. JEPSON, Editor, "Illustrated Weekly of India"

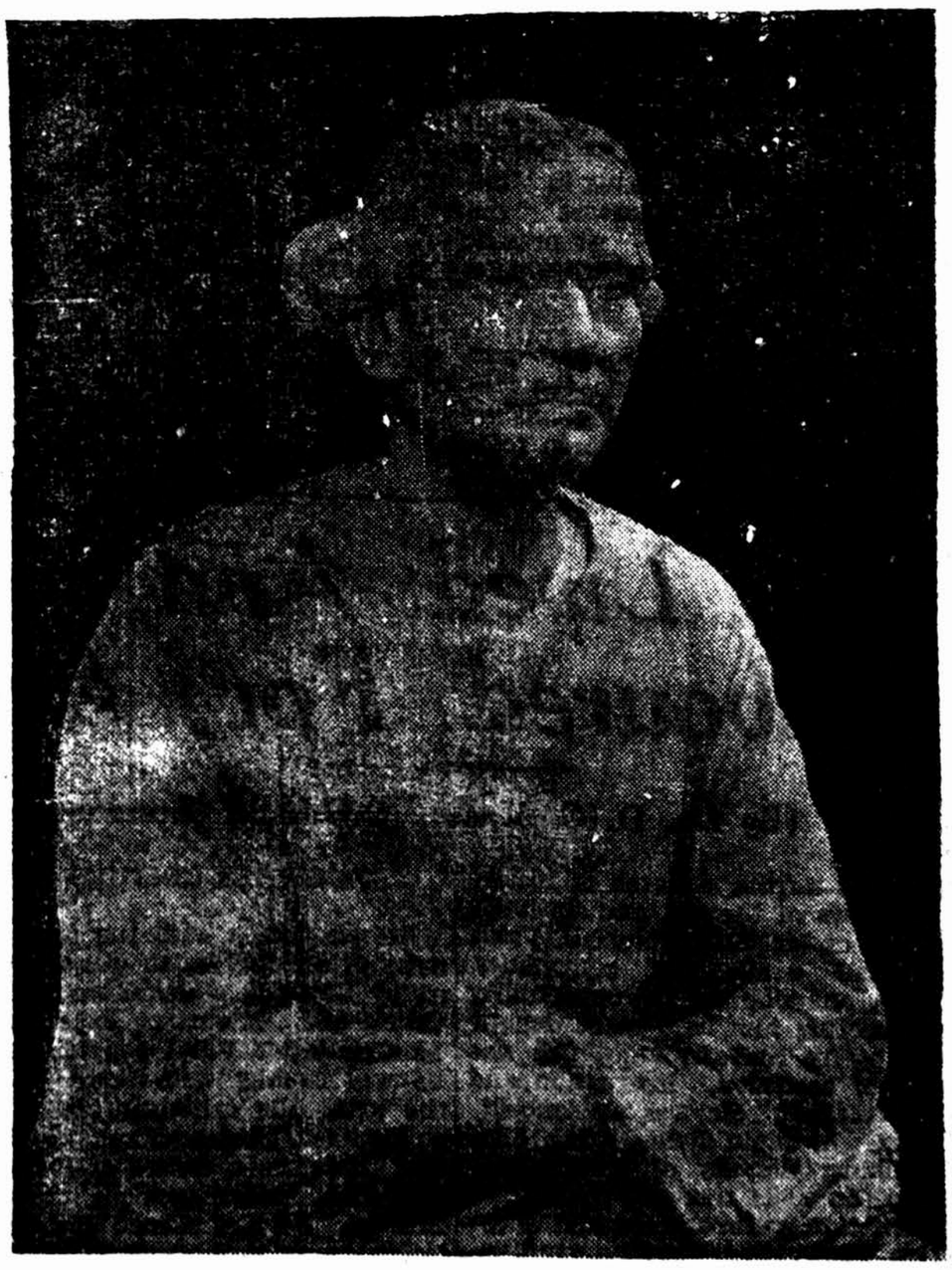
I don't know if Little Kanaiyalal made the usual quota of enemies of every keen journalist, but I like to think not, for surely the sincerity and the earnest sympathies of the man would disarm them. But I do know that he had a host of friends in all walks of life. And he must have made many contacts, for his interest in art and all manner of art forms was of the widest. Probably few so-called "art critics" could discuss as many subjects with his intelligence poetry. Western and Eastern Indian music, Indian dancing, Indian architecture, sculptures, and Western or Eastern art graphic or otherwise.

DELICIOUS SENSE OF HUMOUR.

His articles and his books must have done much in the cause of Indian art, and though I think his many contacts at western conferences on music and art prevented him from becoming narrow in outlook, he would support the cause of Indian art with an iron-like tenacity of purpose. Anything hybrid in this respect, any threatened contamination by any school or other, seemed to me to arouse his very soul. His eyes would glint and his tongue flash out arguments with rapier-like rapidity. He could put gall into his ink when he wanted to—but he seldom lost a sense of proportion, and he seemed to me to have a delicious sense of humour.

FORCEFUL IN ARGUMENT.

Only two or three nights before he died so suddenly, some friends and I had a great argument with him. He had come to see some photographs in a pictorial exhibition, and he picked out one which showed a woman reclining on a bed, blowing billowing smoke about in attractive curves. It was a good photograph, and I had seen it before in a London exhibition, though I cannot recollect now whether it was the London Salon, or the R.P.S. Anyway, little Kanaiyalal was one against a group of over half a dozen photographers. He seemed to enjoy the argument immensely. I think the picture may have reminded him of the Italian school of painters, and perhaps he couldn't quite reconcile photography with this. He objected to the photograph because it used the forms or methods of the painter, instead of sticking to what he called "pure photography." He was as forceful a man in an abstruse argument of this kind as one would meet anywhere, and though nobody agreed, he certainly made everyone see his point. Little did that little art group then think that this man's life would soon be cut off in the prime.



Talim's study of K. H. Vakil.

Bombay has lost a good and conscientious journalist; India has lost a very competent critic of Indian art, its many forms; and a large number of people, including myself, have lost a most likeable friend in the passing of "Little Kanaiyalal."

GASSED FRUIT

When fruit is ripening it gives off gas. Science has shown that by replacing the gas, fruit will ripen in half the usual time. The gas which has this remarkable effect is known as ethylene, and a bunch of bananas left to ripen in an ethylene-filled room will turn brown or yellow, weighing one to two pounds more than natural fruit.

Tomatoes become red in six days instead of the 12 or 14 days normally taken, while celery is blanched without any reduction in its natural sugar.

So far from having an adverse effect on fruit, the gas improves the quality, while it also has the advantage of being an inexpensive treatment. A car-load of bananas can be treated for about half-a-crown.

Ethylene will also accelerate the progress of flowers. Gladioli bulbs treated with ethylene will flower almost a month sooner than ordinary bulbs.

"Roped In"—One time a neighbour came over and wanted, to borrow Grandpaw Snazzy's new rope and Grandpaw Snazzy says "No, I've got to use that rope today to tie up some sand." After the neighbour left, I says, "Grandpaw Snazzy, you know you can't tie sand with a rope!" Grandpaw Snazzy says "Remember, my boy, you can pret' near do anything with a piece of rope if you don't wan' ta lend it."—Bob Burns in "Chicago Daily News."

THE ASIAN INSTITUTE'S

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1938 TWO ANNAS EACH

LARGE WALL CALENDARS

AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORISED DEALERS AT TWO ANNAS EACH.

BOMBAY:

THE ATLANTIC STORES, Western Breeze Building, Colaba Causeway.

EBRAHIM HASSANALI & CO., Bharat Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

X'MAS CARD SHOP, Opp. Comba & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

K. H. SHETH & CO., Flora Fountain Bookseller, 373, Hornby Road, Fort.

M. M. PATEL, BOOKSELLER, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

HATHI BROTHERS, No. 13, Panalal Terrace, Opp. Grant Road Station.

FELIX & CO., Opp. Gloria Church, Byculla.

KESHAV PRASAD & SONS, Prarthna Samaj Bookseller, Kapolniwas, New Charni Road.

NEW POPULAR NEWS-STALL, Khodadad Circle, Dadar, Imperial Mahal.

JODHPUR:

J. K. BENJAMIN, State Railway Office.

AJMER:

C. G. THOMPSON, Srinagar Road.

SURAT:

T. T. THINGNA, 185, Begumpura Street.

FREELANDGUNJ:

V. T. FERNANDES, Block No. 822, R. No. C.

P. C. ALAMASHAW, Loco Offices.

J. S. DE SOUZA, Block No. 820|B.

BENARES:

VISHWANATH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

AHMEDABAD:

C. P. SINGH, 832, Hagiras Street.

J. S. CAMA, Nowroji Building, Mirzapur.

BHUSAWAL:

RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORE,

ATMARAM AGENCY.

D. S. DAMLE, Sunday Bazar.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN OTHER PARTS OF BOMBAY, SUBURBS AND ALL OVER INDIA ARE REQUESTED TO SEND FOR TERMS AND LIBERAL DISCOUNT ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY. APPLY:—

THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE.

11, NORTH CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA.

A SAMPLE COPY WILL BE POSTED ON RECEIPT OF 4 ANNAS IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

VAKIL AND ARCHITECTURE

A sketch of K. H. Vakil by J. M. Ahivasi.

It is hard to more than expand what I said in my note written the day after Kanhaiyalal's sudden death, when one felt it all so poignantly and one's heart was full. Mr. K. N. Mondgill's little "in memoriam" poem, published on the following Sunday (with a quotation from which I close these few words), seems to me to put all we all wish to say very touchingly and sincerely.

The spontaneous messages that streamed in on those two days all struck a similar note, his fearless stand for what he considered right and the hiatus that his going has brought to art-criticism in India.

I have been reading some of Vakil's contributions read at our meetings, when our little "Bombay Architectural Association" was very young and unknown, and they strike me as being some of the best things he ever did.

I fancy, therefore, that a few quotations from them will help to show us far more clearly the man and his outlook towards Art than any more words of mine could do.

His Views On Civic Design And The Social Importance Of The Architects

(By CLAUDE BATLEY, A.R.I.B.A.)

HARMONY IN ARCHITECTURE.

In writing on "Architecture as an Art" on the 4th of October, 1923, he exhorts us to "love architecture as an artist, and love will teach us more and better than books." He then goes on: "Although the means differ, the artist, who is an architect, makes the same appeal to the emotions as an artist who is a musician, poet, painter or sculptor." He then points out how the men of old "worked out harmonies, perfectly in tune with their environment" ....."People who could assign a place of rest for birds in their houses, as well as in their public squares, were surely not those who would neglect the harmonies, natural to a mastery of conditions and environment."

As an answer to the plea that our clients restrict us in our art, he says: "The limitation which the clients impose can be viewed from other aspects than that of an obstacle. It can be regarded as a necessary stimulus for perfecting the architect's capacity to select the best."

He urges us to use the sun. "In a tropical country like India, the shadows mean more than a pleasant pastime, more than a clever artifice of the designer on paper. They mean shelter from the burning sun. They mean a necessary rest and relief for the eyes. They mean the toning down of the violent light. If only the shadows are studied more carefully many of the painful features of the usual buildings in modern style would be removed." And he concludes with a note of encouragement: "I have faith in the artist-architect who, I am convinced, can build the artistic future of the nation. There is a glorious future for him. Even now there are signs that indicate that the future awaits his attention. The city is growing. It is developing. It is for him to make it a fairy land."

SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF ARCHITECTURE.

The following year he wrote on "Some Essentials of the Revival in Architecture." "Friends," he wrote, "if we are artists, we have been given a rare privilege, a rare gift. The gift with which we are endowed is the gift of dreams. The privilege is one of service, of asserting the value and importance of these dreams in daily life and surroundings, in a manner truly creative. What are our dreams? What is it that perpetually agitates our minds, makes us restive, impatient and intolerant of the passivity which accepts and refuses to go beyond the things as they are?.....The community is still unprepared to accept the guidance of Art. It is still unconscious of the loss it has suffered on account of its indifference towards Art. Its natural instincts and impulses are still too numbed by the crushing burdens which modern life is made to accept as its special privilege."

"Does the community need Architecture? Are the Architects prepared to supply its artistic needs?.....

"We must visualise its full scope. To no one is, what I should term, the civic, synthetic vision more essential than to the architect."....

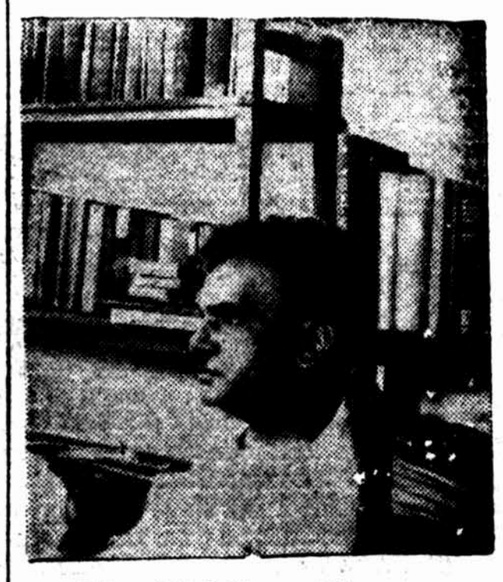
"Civic design is something more than town-planning. Civic design may be the end, town-planning only the means. Town planning has possibilities developing certain traits which emphasise material needs and convenience at the cost of other important civic arrangements. Whereas civic design, by its very nature, aims at as perfect an adjustment as it can achieve of the conflicting needs of the city, it acts as the co-ordinating agency. It goes further than the problems of, say, traffic, transport or sanitation. It aims higher than the physical needs, the conventional Municipal pre-occupation of the citizens. Civic design is an artistic endeavour, emphasises or modifies, encourages or restrains, co-ordinates and adjusts the needs of the city with the deliberate and clear intention of creating a civic environment; perfectly artistic and, therefore, perfectly sensitive and responsive to the noblest demands of the citizens." A little further on he urges us to get the best out of our craftsmen:—"The craftsmen and the architect must speak the same artistic language." of the old-time work, he says: "The harmony between the parts was the result of the harmony between the architect and his craftsmen, which sealed the masterpieces of the past as organic and harmonious artistic expressions. The common aspirations, prompting common artistic feelings, constitute the enduring values of all "styles." And, further:—"No artistic expression can be vital and enduring if it is divorced from, or is utterly out of touch with, the common feelings, traditions and aspirations of the community. It is particularly true of architecture which is pre-eminently a communal art."

WARNING AGAINST CULT OF UGLINESS

Again in July 1926, in a paper on "The Architect's Territory", he begins with the brave assertions that "Indian Architecture, as an Art, has vitality. It has almost infinite possibilities for artistic growth and development. Given the essential freedom and scope, it can lead the efforts for creative design which at present occupy the attention of the world". And, after lamenting the Development Directorate Chawls, the cult of ugliness and type designs, ends with the warning "Indian Architecture, Indian civic conceptions and designs, recognise and emphasise the importance of art in daily life and achievement. If architecture is to be a necessity of modern life, they must be restored to their place and status in our national life. Otherwise the architects territory, at present more or less a dream, will soon become a fiction."

This was Vakil through and through, the idealist and the iconoclast. One day writing, as no one else I know could do so feelingly, about "the Rock-cut Temples around Bombay", the next championing what seemed a lost cause against all the powers of vested interest, because he wanted "beauty, beauty in everything and everywhere". We want it because we feel that the only alternative to the hell, that is our world at present, is not the scientific or industrial organisation of the world as hell but the artistic vision and interpretation of it as paradise".

"He preached a bit—he practiced more,
To err is human—perhaps, he erred,
It matters not;—he stirred
The love within us for our ancient lore;
Art he loved—Art his goal—his life was Art,
Art his God and, much more,
Indian Art."



Mr. Vakil at library

He Lived And Laboured For Art

(By Dr. D. G. Vyas D.O.M.S. (London).

I was terribly shocked to receive the news of the sad and untimely death of Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil. He had a magnetic personality. Every one who got the opportunity of meeting him used to be delighted by his conversation which was full of erudition, instruction and information. He was an embodiment of plain living and high thinking. Honesty of purpose, independence of thought, courage of conviction, perseverance and devotion were his outstanding qualities

Art which is mostly ignored, if not neglected in India in modern times, had found in Mr. Vakil a great champion and a staunch supporter. He had realised the intrinsic value and vital importance of art to life and had made service to the noble cause of art his mission of life. He was a scholar, a critic, a thinker, a philosopher and a patriot, but at the same time he was a realist and a practical worker.

VETERAN SOLDIER OF ART.

So far as the question of regeneration of art and elevation of the status of the artist was concerned Mr. Vakil fought many a battle, almost single-handed and uninfluenced by favour or fear.

Mr. Vakil was always sweet, gentle and ready to help and was held in high esteem by those who knew him personally or by his work. He was a supporter of true art, but an opponent of hypocracy and humbug in the domain of art. It is irony of fate that the artist world has lost a guide and leader who was simple, unassuming and actuated by the lofty ideals of service and self-sacrifice.

VERSATILE CRITICISM.

He was gifted with the rare faculty of a critic which was enriched by life-long study, keen observation and extensive experience. As a critic Mr. Vakil was versatile; he was equally well-versed in all the arts. His criticism used to be dignified, unbiassed and creative, and therefore a source of inspiration and encouragement to the artists. He had earned the reputation as an authoritative critic, a distinction rarely achieved by a few.

Any problem touching Indian Culture never failed to appeal to Mr. Vakil. His art-notes were characterised by originality, scholarly treatment of the subjects discussed and frank and free expression of his opinions and used to supply fresh materials of study to his readers.

As the President of the Universal Arts League, Mr. Vakil had instilled a new spirit into it and as regards its sphere of activities, he strongly believed that a society founded for promoting the cause of art should primarily and preeminently be an educative institution and he always worked towards this end. The loss which the league has sustained by his death is irreparable

Mr. Vakil was not only a critic and a creator but an author also. Though he is dead, his works will ever live and rank as a very precious contribution to the cultural history of India.

He lived for art. He laboured for it till the last moment of his life undaunted by disappointment or difficulty. His loss to India is as great as it is irreparable. He was a martyr to the cause of art.

WITH KANAIYALAL AT AJANTA

The Great Art Enthusiast Who Saw The Glorious Caves In His Own Way

By G. VENKATACHALAM.

Mr. Vakil in his characteristic pose.

Vakil sketched by Mr. Gladstone Solomon.

Mr. Vakil in turban.

"I've been wanting to meet you for some time." With these warm words Kanaiyalal Vakil welcomed me to Bombay during one of my earlier visits to this city. That was in 1924. Many things have happened since then in the Art world of India, especially of Bombay. When we first met we championed two different schools of art, two different phases of the renaissance. He stood solidly and uncompromisingly for Bombay and all that Bombay stood for art, and I, in my own humble way, for Bengal and the so-called Tagore School of Art.

We had our differences of opinion, our little quarrels, our occasional newspaper skirmishes, but we remained friends till the end. He ever welcomed with his broad smiles and never failed to invite me for a bite at his quiet little home at Santa Cruz. We forgot all controversies the moment we met as there was no personal malice behind our wordy duels and we were fighting for a common and a bigger cause, the cause of Indian art as against vested interests.

Fighter And Worker

He said some harsh things, it must be said, and attacked without favour or fear both persons and principles, but, I think, he was convinced that he was right. He certainly had no ulterior motive of any kind or any axes of his own to grind. He was a fighter and was in his mettle when attacking something or somebody. Some thought it was all a "ballyhoo". Some others considered him as the only constructive force in the art world of India. But the truth lies, I think, somewhere between these two extreme viewpoints.

Kanaiyalal was an indefatigable worker. He never minded his ailments and seldom rested his brain and body. I have seen him at work in his house, where he did most of his writings in a room surrounded by files, papers, books and cuttings all in picturesque confusion, and he was always busy doing one thing or another.

I remember I used to visit him quite frequently in his home—it was in 1927, I think—and he was busy preparing a lecture on architecture to be delivered to a gathering of architects. The amount of labour and research he had put into it amazed me. He drew dozens of sketches to illustrate his subject, read volumes for his material, and when he presented his subject before the Bombay Architectural Association in one of the halls of the Royal Institute of Science he surprised everyone, including the professional architects, with his knowledge and an uncanny grasp of the subject.

No Guide For Him

In these reminiscences, it is not my desire to refer to any of his manifold activities as a leading art critic and writer in Bombay, but to share with the readers of this special number of the "Chronicle" devoted to his memory some amusing anecdotes and adventures we shared and enjoyed together at Ajanta. We were a party of three —Mrs. Frieda H. Das, the Swiss-American painter who has since blossomed into a fascinating writer of fiction and books about India, Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil and the writer of these impressions. It was to have been a party of four but at the last moment the fourth man Mr. B. N. Treasuryvala, changed his mind and instead of joining us to Ajanta left for South India the same day to collect bronzes and temple images.

To both Frieda Das and Vakil it was their first visit to Ajanta. Being my third visit to those far-famed caves I was to have acted as a sort of an intelligent guide but once we were there I soon discovered that I was hopeless as a guide to an intrepid researcher like Mr. Vakil. He was here, there and everywhere in the caves during the first day itself and saw more of the art treasures in that single visit than all my three visits put together.

Vakil, The Inquisitive

I am by nature a dilettante, not only in art but in life as well, and I take things easily. But not so Kanaiyalal. He had an alert mind and an inquisitive nature. He liked to probe into things. I noticed that he was not merely satisfied with admiring the paintings on the walls or studying their technique and draftsmanship, but wanted to count the number of figures within a particular area, the types of faces that were to be seen, the kind of costumes worn by each, the little details of their jewels and flowers and so forth. Of course, it was a natural reaction, especially as it was his first visit. But it was not merely a sense of wonder and surprise but a natural habit with him to go into the details. He was fairly good at sketching and whatever interested him, either in life or art, he liked to sketch.

We had some interesting experiences and even mild quarrels over it. Mrs. Das was a painter, trained to draw correctly, and she always found flaws in his quick sketches and criticised their lack of this or that, and then came the bust up! Oh! the sermons she was forced to listen to on the ideals of Indian Art, the Hindu viewpoint of life, the imaginative character and the speculative genius of the Indian race! She was very temperamental and often quite impulsive, but nevertheless listened patiently to his onslaughts. She said once: "That's the best way of learning things from others. Provoke them and sit down to a quiet listening in."

We were a Bohemian lot. We did not care much for formalities and conventions. We addressed each other by our first names. She was Frieda to us and we were Kanaya and Venka to her. We lived together for over a week at Ajanta in the Guest House at Faridpur and made our daily pilgrimage to the caves in a ramshackle of a bullock cart. It was an experience in itself. The roof of the cart was so low that we had to sit almost crouched a la Japanese fashion over a rugged road of three miles. There were no bridges in those days, exactly ten years ago, and the present one metalled road and the bridges over the Beghora River were then only under contemplation and in blue prints.

Mrs. Das was our commissariat and household officer. She was our store-keeper, cook and server. We gentlemen took it all in a real "he-man" style. We did not let chivalry play havoc with our appetites or comforts. In fact, we insisted on our creature-comforts being looked after by her. She was a sport and never grudged us anything.

When Famine Faced

Our provisions, carried all the way from Bombay, had to be carefully rationed, and there was a time when we ran short of everything except tea and condiments. Famine faced us. We got up one day with a wry face, for the cheering noise of the stove and the steaming cup of fragrant coffee that greeted us every morning was conspicuous by their silence and absence. "What about the lunch at the caves?" one of us shouted at her. "There is some chocolate still left", came the answer from bed. "What for tea?" retorted Vakil. "Why, chocolate, of course", was the meek answer. The prospect was not bright. Bad enough was the bullock cart journey, and we dared not contemplate a fast even amidst most fascinating surroundings.

"What about a quiet day at the Guest House?" suggested the laziest of the lot. That was, of course, my brilliant idea! "Nothing doing, my lads", shouted across the American lassie, and hey presto we were on our way, the eighth visit to the caves, I think, three miserable looking art enthusiasts! Vakil's mind was right there—in Cave No. X where we discovered only the previous day a fragment of a faded fresco which Mrs. Das started copying with the enthusiasm of a girl, Kanaiyalal was always discovering something or other. Not new figures or faded mural bits, but some striking sword-sheath that took his fancy or leather sandal that resembled the Greek pattern or some lovely chint that suggested Surat to his patriotic soul. He was always calling, always noting down some newly found design or style, always enthusing himself over this or that phase of Ajantan art.

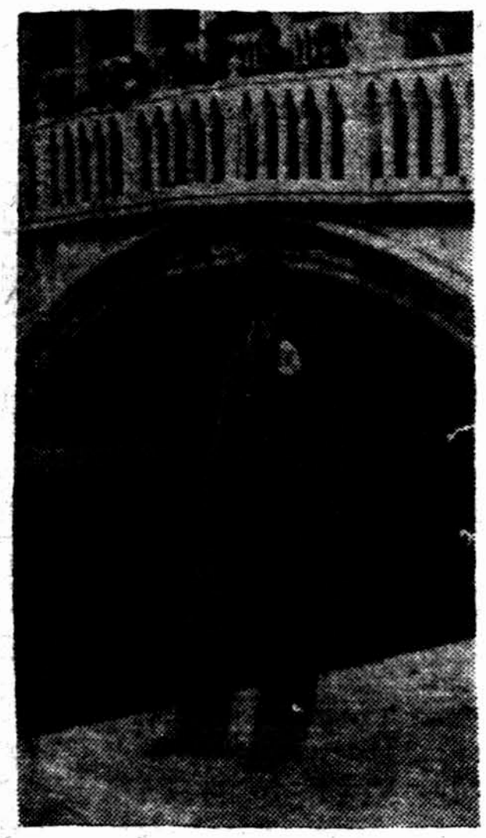
Scholarship, I have always held, is a positive hindrance to art appreciation. You soon get lost in the archaeology of it and the beauty, the simple direct beauty of a

(Continued on page 16)

He Gave Battle To Mysticism In Art

THE VALIANT AND BREEZY PEN THAT WROTE THE WEEKLY "ART NOTES"

By M. G. BAILUR



Mr. Vakil with his camera in Florence.

The news of the death of Mr. Kanayalal Vakil was a profound shock to me. I had never known him personally, though he was familiar enough to me by sight; but his weekly writings in the "Sunday Chronicle" were something to genuinely look forward to, and evinced a certain eclecticism of outlook which was stimulating and often very provocative.

Modern investigations of Sanskrit classics have yielded in the expositions of such writers as Coomaraswamy a great amount of illuminating material. Classical Indian art is thus not entirely without a background of values of sorts. But it is a background which, in the writings of its votaries, becomes a monstrous, sprawling shadow, darkening whole epochs of creative freedom behind an impressive barricade of classical erudition. And what emerges in spurts of lucidity from behind this barricade is not a critical body of aesthetics, not a system of cohering motives, but a code laying down laws after the best classical traditions, without explanations in a steady, unfailing series of "do's" and "dont's". There is something in the very rediscovery of ancient facts that invests it with a moral grandeur which compels uncritical reverence. To dissent it is not merely to invite ridicule, but to appear to be lacking in moral grace. Most of what has been unearthed from Sanskrit classics deals with the technique of art as a craft, not with its philosophy. Yet it has assumed in the works of some Indian writers such exaggerated proportions as to induce the conviction that art criticism in this country has only to live upon the past to make good its failings.

To this engaging belief the late Mr. Vakil gave battle for all he was worth, often destructively, and with a wealth of invective that sometimes outraged the suave decorum of conventional criticism. For he was gifted with a valorous and breezy pen which employing it as he did, was a distinct loss to politics. More and more he abandoned the criticism of art as an aesthetic valuation and became an exponent of its politics, which was a misfortune, since he was one of the few to have awakened to the gaping holes in our system, its poverty of traditions and its extraordinary lack of any considered system of initial premises. Nevertheless, in his withering contempt for what he called the "antiquarians" and the grotesque classicism of a few contemporary artists, he underrated the contributions of very considerable distinction from his contemporaries in the field of genuine criticism, and his perception of the need to anchor Indian art in some new scheme of carefully formulated values visibly dimmed. And yet that he had a bold perception of that need, there can be no doubt.

Mr. K. H. Vakil photographed with 'Menaka' and Algernoff (Pavlova's Partner).

IMMENSE SERVICES.

My own interest in the subject owes not a little to Mr. Vakil's writings, for when I first began taking interest in it, the background of my reading was modern western Aesthetics as represented by Ruskin, William Morris, Croce and such younger writers as Clive Bell. But of contemporary discussions of Indian Art, my knowledge was contemptible. As I looked them and attempted to take some share in them, it was increasingly borne in on me that the thing was a blind man's buff and that all that was talked about was the miserable claims of this school or that. It was an astonishing spectacle—this battle between Western Indian art and Havellism, for neither possessed any recognisable basis of objective judgment nor indeed any intrinsic point of departure such as could explain that peculiarly impassioned acerbity which was apparent in all discussions. Schools, I suspect, have a way of waxing self-consciously scholastic and can only justify their 'raison de etre' by coming to grips. There could be no mistake about Mr. Vakil's place in the fray. He was for the modern school. He was against all mysticism, mystery and mist. All this was perfectly understandable. The Bengal school had surrounded itself with an odour of fastidious and esoteric elegance. Art was art with a capital A, an affair of exclusive conversaziones and drawing rooms away from vulgar crowds. Its proper surroundings were a meretricious snobbery and the winsome imbecilities of virtuousoes.

Out of all this, Mr. Vakil made a platform which at last became for him a crowning preoccupation. He declaimed and expostulated and lampooned with a staggering load of idioms. His ardour in the cause of Western Indian art was wholly well-merited and, one hopes, salutary. His services to Indian art as a whole, on this score alone, are immense and not easily replaced.

WITH KANAIYALAL AT AJANTA

(Continued from page 15)

thing, escapes you. You are more determined in finding out the why and wherefore of a beautiful object than admiring its simple quality and character. It was good that Kanaiyalal was not a scholar. He was more an enthusiast, and to my mind enthusiasm, intelligent and whole-hearted enthusiasm, is one of the secrets to a proper understanding of art and even of life.

Enthusiasm And Art

It was this side of his nature that appealed to me, for I too, in my own way, am an enthusiast of art. I respect scholarship but I feel sure it doesn't give understanding. And understanding is the essence of art criticism as well as of life. At Ajanta, surrounded by such a wealth of beauty and art. he let himself enthused, and even the starvation allowance of a wee-bit of a chocolate for lunch and tea did not damp his enthusiasm. Glorious ten days were those we spent together at Ajanta.

We promised to one another to record this our joint pilgrimage to Ajanta in our own way. I wrote two short essays on Ajanta, in my own dilettante fashion, and they appeared in several periodicals in India, Ceylon and even America. Mrs. Das made the best use of her visit and the dozens of drawings, tracings and sketches she made were exhibited in Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay and finally in California where most of them got sold. Kanaiyalal Vakil wrote his interesting and informative book "At Ajanta", making use of the valuable materials he collected on the spot. The book is a fine guide to the caves.

Our next adventure was to Ellora. We made arrangements for the replenishment of our provisions and things seemed brighter. I had to tear myself away from the party and did so with a pang in my heart. It was not the rationing of food that frightened me or the uncontrollable impulse to rush to print, or lecture about Ajanta, as Mrs. Das was mischievous enough to suggest in her story on Ajanta that appeared in Asia, but an urgent call from Surat to attend the Deepavali festivities in a friend's house

I met Kanaiyalal several times after that and we often talked and laughed about our Ajanta adventures. Mrs. Das later came to Bangalore and stayed with me for nearly a year. Of the many beautiful impressions of my visit to Vakil in his home the one that will never cease to haunt my memory, even now that he is no more in the land of the living, is the quiet talk we had together on the art of Nandlal Bose, whose works we both admired greatly and whom we did not hesitate to hail as the greatest painter of modern India. Later that day came to his house a sweet maid from Surat, one of the loveliest of Indian girls, to be sketched by Mrs. Das and whom we all three admired greatly. A thrilling day was it in our lives in more than one sense, for it was then we planned our visit to Ajanta and which drew us together so closely and to know each other at our best and our worst.

"LOSS TO CHRONICLE"

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., writes to us:—

"The Bombay Chronicle" will undoubtedly feel the loss of this very energetic Critic and Journalist."

Mr. K. H. Vakil and Sjt. Nandlal Bose.

HE LINKED ART WITH LIFE

(By S. S. Batliwala)

The world knew him as an art critic of the first magnitude. For over twenty long years he had devoted himself to the understanding of Art. And he had succeeded in his self-imposed task. His grasp of the various branches of Art was something unknown in our land. Music, dancing, acting, painting, sculpture or photography, each had been studied, deeply scrutinised, carefully compared and contrasted, linked to life and thus evaluated. He was not of the stuff of which "art-braggarts" are made. His critical eye would not permit meaningless abstractions, purposeless euphemisms, or a word of praise or blame without a good critical argument. He had established his reputation as an undisputed authority on Indian Art. The books and articles that he wrote amply testify to his ability. But the thing worth noting is his refusal to indulge in hysterics about "national art" just because it was perpetrated by an Indian. He was too honest a critic, too upright a man, far too much wedded to Art, to allow his ideal to be marred by personal or narrow considerations. He was a devotee at the alter of Indian Art, and gave his life's energy to its correct appreciation. He fought like a dauntless soldier in its defence, refusing to be wooed by teas and dinners, by baits of "official" honours or threats of "official" displeasure.

No Compromise

On questions of art values he was not prepared to compromise or to equivocate. It did not matter to him who got under his unrelenting hammer, whose head got battered. The status or personality of the culprit never mattered. What mattered was the intrinsic artistic ability, the standard achieved. He tolerated no nonsense, gave no quarter, and expected none,—and it was the same whether he sat in judgment over the Prize of Delhi Scheme or an Art Exhibition or a snapshot taken by an intimate friend. His sharp eyes would sift the grain from the chaff, and his keen pen would register, without the least tremor, what the eye had noted and the brain had endorsed. He could not tolerate humbugs, either of the emotional "oriental-mad" foreigner type or of the "National," "indigenous" variety. This was how the world knew him.

Defiant Smile

But I knew him a little more intimately,—not merely in his public capacity. I came to love this man, as harsh as the most pointed rock in the face of a hypocritical world, and yet with the heart that wept in sympathy with the pain and squalor and misery so common to our Indian Society. Simply dressed, his khadi cap, a little aslant on his head, throwing defiance at the conventionalised world, a smile beaming on his face, a hearty laugh gargling already in his throat, he was a great favourite in the circles in which he moved. He was a bitter foe of orthodoxy, the clog to progress. He was always ready to stand by the weak and the oppressed. Many are the battles he has shouldered on behalf of a poor artist or a bullied student, when others would have taken shelter under the convenient "That does not concern me—everybody must mind his own business." He was man fundamentally wedded to justice, and as such could not bear the tyranny of our society, without standing up against it, and register his protest. Selfishness and personal convenience were two things that never counted with him throughout his life. There was not a day, not an hour, when he took a holiday from his work. He literally died in harness, making schemes, chalking out articles on art subjects, even on his death-bed. He was intensely interested in politics. But at the beginning of his career he had made his choice between art and politics—and he stuck to his resolve to the end. He was a close student of the day to day developments on the political arena, he was a robust nationalist in his outlook, and yet he never permitted his politics to interfere with the work he had chosen to make his Life's contribution to his motherland. He never succumbed to the temptation of being a jack-of-all-trades of having a finger in every pie. An honest, upright, genuine man, a human lovable man, untainted by ambition or pride, simple as a child with the smallest in the world, a relentless foe to all humbugs—such is the man as I knew him.

Artist Too

He was an artist too. His capacity to feel, and to convey that feeling to others, was considerable. He could create beauty out of simple lines and the most prosaic things. His passion was aesthetics. I have seen him decorate a room or arrange exhibits. He always demonstrated the fact beauty and aesthetics are not dependent on costly luxuries, and certainly are not the preserves of the rich. They can and must be in the poorest household, and achieved by it in its every day life. I have seen him thrilled to the marrow by the song of a passing beggar or the unconscious pose of a stray co-passenger in the local train. He had an eye which picked out beauty from amidst the most casual things of our lives. His was a constant vigilance. At the fag-end of a heavy day, I have met him coming home, and before the usual greetings were over, he would bubble over with the news of some new discovery of beauty in the train, on the road-side, almost anywhere. In one word—the man lived art and breathed art, his whole being was enveloped in it.

There is another side of him that I have known. That was as a teacher. Extremely sympathetic, he was an exacting teacher. He was never easily satisfied. A hard task-master, he insisted on unremitting tail. "Work, work, work" —that was a phrase with him. And yet he was never bigoted. He was open to suggestions from the smallest novice. He was quick to learn at the hands of even a child, quick to acknowledge his mistakes. That was the greatness of the man, a reputed expert art-critic, I have seen him openly confess a mistake once it was pointed out to him, by a veritable novice.

He was a well read, well-informed man. He kept in touch with modern thought, and was a disciple of progressive thought. Art for him was not an abstraction. It was linked by thousands of silken chords to life, to the like he found around him. Realism was his forte, but not crudity or morbidity that passes under that name to-day. Art must bring joy to the humblest home, must be linked to our present state, must give a message for the future, must uplift and ennoble. The artist must not live in the skies, but on earth, amongst the masses. That was his teaching.

K. H. I shall miss you in my life.

...."He leaves a white
Unbroken glory, a gathered radiance,
A width, a shining peace, under the night."

(RUPERT BROOKE).

PROTECTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS

Plans For Civilian And Military Training

KARACHI, Dec. 17.

While a scheme for a complete 'blackout' of Karachi is under preparation and other measures for affording the civil pupulation training in defence against aerial attacks are gradually being evolved.

Similar arrangements are proceeding on the military side. The major item on the military side is understood to be the construction of gasproof shelters in three localities namely the Manvra Island commanding Karachi, Drigh Road and Napier Barracks. It is gathered that Major Hurst, special officer deputed by the Government of India, is now engaged in instructing the troops in the methods of passive defence.

The annual army manoeuvres, which commenced on December 3, are now nearing conclusion. The R.A.F. also participated in the manoeuvres, which were carried out under the command of Capt. Lyons of the 13th Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery. The usual camp this year will be held at Kotri, commencing in the middle of January and lasting for two months. —A.P.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WAR

Plans Of Instant Mobilisation Of Nationals Abroad

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The completion of a further link in the chain of Germany's military preparation is announced.

Regulations to enable the instant mobilisation of every man fit to bear arms were issued in the Official Gazette above the signatures of Field Marshal von Blomberg, War Minister, and Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior.

Gen. Goering's boast in his recent speech at Hamburg that the German army is 'as least as strong as before, if not stronger', is becoming every day more justified in the opinion of competent observers here.

Every man who has performed his period of service and is still of military-age is required to see that communications from the military authorities can reach him without delay at any time. In the event of mobilisation any German liable for military service who may be abroad must if in a European country or any bordering on the Mediterranean, immediately return to Germany. Those outside Europe must report to their Consuls, who will give them instructions.

Germans living abroad are placed under the authority of a special department in the War Ministry in Berlin, which will issue instructions through the German Consulates.

Any infringement of these regulations will be punished under military law.—United Press.

Announcement

ALEMBIC THE SIGN OF PURITY
IF IT IS ALEMBIC IT MUST BE GOOD.
IF IT IS ALEMBIC IT MUST BE GOOD.
Alembic NEW YEAR
FREE Gift
SEALED IN CELLULOID. GERM FREE
TUFTED END—CLEA... THE TEETH INSIDE, OUTSIDE & BETWEEN.
FOR JANUARY ONLY
To Sind, Kathiawar Nizam's Dominions, ... P., Madras and Bombay Presidency Patrons only
HOW TO GET IT?
Every tube of our well-known Antiseptic Tooth Paste will contain a coupon during this period and every holder of 2 such coupons will get this beautiful brush, specially made to order, by sending them to any of the following three places.
1. Alembic Distributing Agency, Princess Street, ... BOMBAY.
2. Alembic Chemical Work. Co. Ltd., Hamilton House, P. Box No. 1014. Bombay.
3. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., 3/149, Broadway, ... MADRAS.
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD
★ BOMBAY-BARODA-MADRAS-CALCUTTA ★

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTER. OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST & FOUND

Zies Binoculars Left during Lunch interval in Brabourne Clubhouse, 11th instant. Finder please ring 26940, office hours. (9514)

82. TO BE LET

48, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," modern two and three-room flats. Phone 28101. (9536)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute. Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9297)

174. BOOKS

The Four Vedas by Griffith. Complete on easy monthly payment. Prospectus Free. E. J. Lazarus & Co., Publishers, Benares. (9502)

Book Showing 14 Years' Record of Opening Closing quotations of New York Cotton. Price Rs. 2. For fluctuation send for Kala Akruti. Price Rs. 4. Write J. R. Bharucha, Kalbadevi, above Barton Opticians, Bombay. (9539)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (9433)

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (9401)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. Gill Cures Old and Incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesies past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possesses Certificates from all parts of world. Send birth date or time of writing with stamps. Visit 2 to 6. Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. (9513)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Sole Agents for an Established product extensively used by Government and Railway Departments. Post Box 481, Bombay. (9501)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Candidates for Free Houses or small loans for short period. Full particulars from P. B. No. 175, Lahore. (9515)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted You to Earn Bonus of Rs. 30,000 quickly, honestly and leisurely. Write for free details to M.B.F.; 209, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. (9510)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Karani's Splendid Selection of X'mas Cards, X'mas Parcel Dressings, Annuals, Presentation and Story Books for all ages, Postage Stamp, Albums, Diaries for 1938 in various sizes and styles of Bindings, Calendars for 1938 for Desk, Office, Presentation, Artistic Calendars. Visit Karani's Show Room, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort. (9491)

Dr. Ashton On Isotopes

Dr. F. W. Ashton of the Science delegation awarded Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1922 delivered a lecture on Isotopes at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday evening under the Presidentship of Principal Mahajani.

Dr. Ashton explained how atoms of the same element were not of the same weight as it was formerly believed to be. Isotopes were atoms having the same place in the periodictable but having different weights.

Concluding Dr. Ashton observed that in future it should be possible to produce elements and disintegrate them as they pleased.

Public Notices

HAJ LINE

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Pilgrim Ship s. s. "EL MADINA" will sail from Bombay direct for Jeddah on the 3rd of January, 1938 on its maiden voyage. It is a very fast steamer and is expected to reach Jeddah in about 7 days. The maximum fares for the different classes are as follows:——

FARES

The following fares are fixed from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta to Jeddah with food:——

	Bombay/Jeddah. Return.	Bombay/Jeddah. Single.	Karachi/Jeddah. Return.	Karachi/Jeddah. Single.	Calcutta/Jeddah. Return.	Calcutta/Jeddah. Single.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	626	412	602	400	700	449
2nd Class	451	287	427	275	525	324
Deck	178	118	172	115	231	147

For further information apply to any of the following addresses:——

"HAJ LINE"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

"SUDAMA HOUSE," Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. | 100, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. | Napier Road, KARACHI.

7527

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.), at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Portable Typewriter, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Zunda Cabinet, Wrist Watches, Harmonium, Remington Typewriter No. 12, Double door 48 inches safe, Chesterfield sets, Electric Chandeliors, Bronze Figures, Wardrobes, English dinner sets, etc.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Meyers' Lecture At C. J. Hall

"How Industrial Psychology can help Indian Industry" was the subject on which Dr. Charles Meyers, spoke at the C. J. Hall on Friday evening. Sir Nowroji Saklatwala presided. Dr. Meyers said the subject of psychology was so complex that it was not possible to apply to all sections of men alike. Religion, custom, outlook, climate, education and industrial development were to be looked into before deciding to apply principles of psychology.

Dr. Meyers was the Principal of National Institute of Industrial Psychology and spoke from the tests made in that institute on different sections of people. Seventeen years ago, he said, the Institute was started with two rooms and a staff of three persons. Now they had a library, laboratory and 30 rooms and a staff of 60. The experiments were made from two to three years and extended to even, eight and nine years. Psychology, he said, was not meant to drive a man from behind, but to remove all obstacles which prevented him from going upwards to attain his best.

Every year nearly £25,000 were spent on experiments of Industrial Psychology in his institute. The result was efficiency, health, happiness and contentment. The psychology was applied for instance to mill workers was demonstrated by Dr. Meyers. He said, the capacity of a weaver was analysed. His observation was especially taken note of. Whether the shuttles in front of him will soon be finished or not. Whether he observes simultaneously on other patterns or not. The Overseers were expected to keep records of men working under them in regard to the turn-over, wastage of materials, etc.

In a telephone factory, he said, a study of the workers movement was made and as a result £1,500 were saved annually. He thought if in India industrial psychology was applied, in mills, factories, mines and offices, it would tend to the efficiency, happiness, and contentment of the men.

Sir James Jean, then delivered a lecture on Astronomy which was illustrated by lantern slides showing distance of various stars, constellations and planets.

MYSORE BATTLE AGAINST CONGRESS

Workers Prohibited From Making Speeches

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

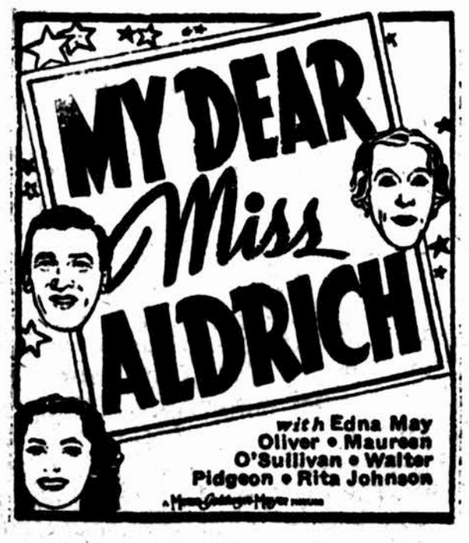
Vigorous counter propaganda by the Government against the Congress is being conducted here. Amildars are instructing all patels and Shanbougs to dissuade people from joining the Congress and written statements are being taken in this connection.

About half a dozen Congress workers who were on a tour were They pulled down the pandal not allowed to speak by the Police. erected for the purpose and put out the lights and dispersed the audience by threats.

At Hosadurga when the Congress leaders were about to address an open air meeting they were served with an order under the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting them from delivering public speeches for a period of one month.—United Press.

WELLINGTON

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Plans Open —::— Phone 22666

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW
AT 10 A. M.

"AFTER THE THIN MAN"

with
WILLIAM POWELL—
MYRNA LOY—
ELISSA LANDI

MARRIED—

to the wrong man!

She wept—then
Steeled her heart.
What followed, is

"THE UNEXPECTED"

HINDI . . . "Duniya-na-Mane"?

PRABHAT'S
Successful social screen play

Starring
SHANTA APTE, DATEY, VASANTEE

11th WEEK

Daily at 5, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
To-day, 2 p.m.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Charni Rd.

3RD GLORIOUS WEEK

See PUBLIC ENEMY No. 1

in
RANJIT'S
SMARTLY
DIFFERENT
THRILLER

TOOFANI TOLI

OR

RECKLESS ROGUES

Starring:—

MADHURI

and

E. BILLIMORIA

WEST END

TALKIES:
Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a room on the third floor of a house at Bara Imam Road, a murder, it is stated was committed last night.

Syed Ahmad Ali Haji Ismail, the alleged culprit was arrested while running away

The motive for the alleged offence, it appears, was that the wife of the accused was living with her paramour which he disliked. The accused is stated to have stabbed Kamal Kaloo several times, resulting in instantaneous death.

The inquest on his body was adjourned to December 30th.

Suspect Remanded

Syed Ahmad Ali Haji Ismail was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till December 24.

Din Mahomed, who is alleged to have kidnapped a minor girl from her husband's house on December 12, and sent her by train to her native place in charge of four persons, was arrested to-day by the Maharbowrie Police.

It was stated that the girl while in train began to cry, which drew the attention of a passenger.

That passenger suspecting that the girl had been kidnapped reported the matter to the Railway Police at Cawnpore.

Subsequently the four Mahomedans were arrested and are now in jail custody at Cawnpore.

The girl was remanded into a rescue home in Bombay.

Din Mahomed was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and was ordered to be remanded into Police custody till December 31.

Patrick D'Souza Lawrence was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charge of forgery and cheating. The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 with one surety.

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused was arrested yesterday on a complaint lodged with them by one J. Periera The complainant, it is stated, had stood surety for the accused and deposited Rs. 15 in court. There was a case against the accused which was disposed of on September 1. The complainant then applied for a return of the amount deposited in court as he did not receive the same in time he went to the cashier's office when he was informed that his application had not been received.

He then handed over the receipt of the application to the accused and directed him to receive the money on his behalf. The accused is alleged to have obtained the endorsement of the judicial clerk and presented the same to the Court accounts clerk and received the sum after having signed the complainants' name in the bail deposit book.

A complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

A packer of the G. P. O was arrested last evening on a charge of theft of an Ar Mail letter. He was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who directed him to be remanded to police custody till December 23

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that Abdul Rehman Usman, the accused, who was a packer in the G. P. O. stole an Air Mail letter from the delivery department of the G. P. O. addressed to W. H. Brady & Co. The postal authorities had to receive Rs. 15-12-0 from the Company for the letter and the accused is alleged to have delivered and received the money from the firm.

EIGHTH WEEK!

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Beautiful Drama of

Indian Home Life

STARRING:—

DEVIKA RANI

JEEVAN PRABHAT

Hear
The SONGS
That are the Year's
GREAT MUSICAL SENSATION.
AT

MINERVA TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day at 2-45 p.m.
SONGS AVAILABLE ON H.M.V. RECORDS.

THAT SINKING FEELING—

There are two ways of getting rid of the feeling of depression:—

—Either see your Doctor,
—or, better still,

VISIT THE

PLAZA

Talkies, DADAR

Physicians,

LAUREL & HARDY

will cure you!

TO-DAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY,

"SONS OF THE DESERT"

WED. TO FRI.

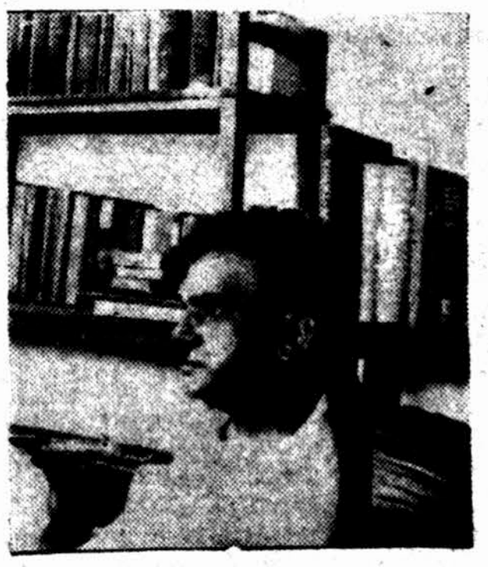
"BONNIE SCOTLAND"

NOTE THE TIME:—
Daily, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day, Matinee at 3-30 p.m.

IF

ONLY
Lamented
SYT.
KANAIYALAL VAKIL

—The Noted Art & Dramatic Critic of "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" HAD SEEN



Vidyapati

New Theatres Ltd.'s Great Picture.

3RD Glorious Week

Starring:—

PAHARI SANYAL,
KANANBALA, PRITHVIRAJ,
CHHAYADEVI, K. C. DEY, etc.

WE HOPE,
HE WOULD HAVE
ACCLAIMED IT AS
"A MASTERPIECE THAT CAN STAND in Comparison to any Foreign Hit!"

DRAWING CROWDS AT

THE ROXY

TALKIES : NEW QUEEN'S ROAD
Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
at 2-30 p.m.

Congress Not Communal Institution

Kher On Need For Hindu-Muslim Unity

COMMUNALISTS ARE ENEMIES OF NATION

Sardar Felicitates Ministry For Tackling Communal Problem

The urgent need for achieving communal unity and harmony, as a first step for the attainment of Swaraj for India, was stressed by all the speakers at a reception accorded by the Young Muslim Brotherhood to the Prime Minister and his colleagues of the Bombay Cabinet, at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday. Dr. K. A. Hamid, M.L.C., presided. There was a large gathering. Besides the Premier, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. Latthe the Hon'ble Mr. Gilder, and the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi were present. On behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Yasin Nurie, who is laid up with influenza, on his return from Delhi, the Premier expressed regrets for his inability to attend.

Prominent among those present, were, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Taybali of Zanzibar, Messrs. M. C. Chagla, M. I. Rowji and S. A. Brelvi.

Dr. Hamid, in the course of his remarks, said that the Young Muslim Brotherhood existed for the betterment of the Muslims and for the promotion of friendly relations between the two communities. It was their object to make Muslims stronger and better, so that they could prove themselves worthier citizens of the Indian Commonwealth.

In this object the Doctor did not see anything hostile to the Hindus. The Hindus and Muslims were part and parcel of the great Indian Nation. They were sons of the same soil. They were like two arms of the Nation, and one arm could not develop if the other did not keep pace with it. The weakness of the Muslims would be the weakness of the Nation. Therefore, it was the duty of every thinking Indian Nationalist to strengthen both the arms equally.

FULL SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

Continuing, Dr. Hamid said that Brotherhood stood with the Ministry in the great task they had undertaken. **They pledged full support to the Indian National Congress in its objective of achieving full Freedom for India. Whatever the difference between the leaders might be on domestic questions, they should present a common united front to a common foreign problem. In this matter India had a lesson to learn from her British rulers.**

Unfortunately, on account of the 150 years of foreign domination Indians had lost a sense of unity. But every normal-minded Indian was now opening his eyes and was realising that they should adopt a common method for the achievement of a common objective.

Continuing, the speaker said that among the forward section of the Muslims there were certain fears and misgivings. Maybe these doubts and misgivings were based on illusion, but their existence was a fact. In the circumstances, no effort, however strong, would result in the achievement of their objective unless the majority adopted a generous policy of conciliation.

The Doctor condemned the communalist press which fostered communal disharmony and requested the Premier to take a bold step and suppress the communal press, both Hindu and Muslim.

ILLITERACY PROBLEM

Referring to the particular problem of the Muslims in the city, the speaker said that their first problem was the problem of illiteracy. Unless that problem was solved the Muslims could not be expected to be honourable and worthy citizens. He urged on the Premier the need for making a generous provision for their education.

The second problem which he wanted the Ministry to tackle was about the Muslim Charitable Trusts. Many of these trusts were being mismanaged and large sums of money were being spent on objects never intended by the donor. He wanted the Ministry to undertake some measures to put these matters right.

KHER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Kher after thanking the Brotherhood for the cordial welcome they had given to him and his colleagues, said that the most important thing for the good Government of this country was Hindu-Muslim Unity. The great organization to which they belonged and its leaders had laid great stress on mutual trust, and he assured them that the Ministry was doing their best to bring together the two communities; and they would continue to do all that was humanly possible. He pointed out that one of their first actions on assuming office was to issue a press note defining their attitude towards communalism.

ERADICATE COMMUNALISM.

Proceeding, the Premier said that communal misunderstanding was not natural to the people. After all the Muslims could not leave the country, nor could the Hindus. If democracy was not going to be a mere farce, and if Swaraj was to be the glorious thing for which the finest type of Hindus and Muslims had shed their blood communalism would have to be eradicated from the country. Everybody, who was not completely blinded must condemn the tendency to create mistrust and disharmony between the two communities.

The Premier recalled the rich contribution of Muslims, in architecture and in music, as well as in other spheres; and pointed out how, in spite of the economic and

(Continued on page 36.)

Soviet Aid To China

NEW AMBASSADOR BRINGS 'PLANES AND PILOTS

TOKIO, December 18.

The new Soviet Ambassador, M. Olersky is reported to have arrived at Hankow by air with staff and immediately started extending assistance to China on condition that the National Government is reorganised, half of it must be Chinese Soviet supporters.

It is alleged 120 Soviet 'planes manned by 240 Soviet pilots and mechanics arrived in Hankow on December 13.

A Japanese army communique asserts that the Chinese Army at Nanking left 90,000 dead and large numbers of guns and munitions. It declares that Sun Yat Sen's mausoleum "was found destroyed by Chinese guards or the retreating Chinese troops."—Reuter.

BRITISH DEFENCES IN HONGKONG

Hostilities Likely To Continue Into South China

HONGKONG, Dec. 18.

Feverish activity with which troops and hundreds of coolies are preparing British defensive works on the Hongkong frontier demonstrates that the authorities are acutely aware of the possibility of the hostilities approaching the colony. The works are primarily designed to prevent the entry of panic-stricken armed forces.

Hundreds of refugees from Kwangtung are pouring into Hongkong in anticipation of hostilities in South China. Thirty Japanese warships are lying off Amoy, where the tension is high.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Considering Revision Of Tariff Rates

TOKIO, Dec. 18.

It is reported from Peking that it is understood that the new Chinese Government is studying the revision of tariff with a view to freelisting or reducing by 50 per cent. tariff on about ten items including rice, other cereals, wheatflour sugar, marine products, tobacco, petroleum, cement and tinnedplate a formal announcement is expected shortly.—Reuter.

New Inquiry Into "Panay" Incident

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18.

The Japanese military and naval authorities have ordered a new enquiry into the "Panay" incident as a result of the reiterated charges that the "Panay" was machine-gunned by surface craft before she sank.—Reuter.

Japanese Destroyer Sunk

HONGKONG, Dec. 18.

Chinese reports state that a Japanese destroyer was sunk following a duel at Mushan Forts near Amoy. The destroyer is reported to have been seriously damaged and returned to the base at Kimoi Island where it sank. —Reuter.

"NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE" ANGRY

NEW YORK, December 18.

"It is the system" of Japan which makes it possible for uniformed clansmen to break Japan's written pledges with impunity and swagger roughshod over treaties" declares the "New York Herald Tribune."

The paper adds if adjustment of "Panay" incident in any way helps the Imperial Japanese Government to prove itself to be a responsible Government with real control over its rampant armed forces then America could afford to consider a little river gunboat and a few lives lost as a small sacrifice on the altar of permanent peace. Otherwise these losses are criminal waste for which Japan must be held sternly accountable. —Reuter.

Cruiser "Cape Town's" Dash For Shanghai

HANKOW, December 18.

His Majesty's cruiser "Cape Town,' which was bottled up in the Yangtse for four months, left on a quick dash for Shanghai, taking 20 British women, many of them with children.

The cruiser's departure is due to a sudden and unexpected decision, said to reflect the serious view taken by the British authorities of the present situation. The "Cape Town" is racing to pass the new boom across the Yangtse at Kiukiang before the opening is barred. The idea of evacuating foreigners from Hankow by special train has been abandoned, as it is considered too dangerous. Instead, the British steamer "Woosung" is preparing to follow the "Cape Town" at the shortest notice.—Reuter.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN EAST

Civil Lord Of Admiralty To Inspect

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Colonel J. J Llewellin, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, will shortly inspect the naval establishments in the east combined with his visit to Australia as the principal delegate of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the 150th anniversary celebrations in New South Wales.

He will sail from Toulon aboard the steamer "Oronsay", on December 24, call at Aden January 1, Colombo January 8 and inspect the naval establishments, arrive at Freemantle January 18, Sydney January 25, leave Sydney and arrive at Singapore, February 8, and inspect the dockyard and naval establishments, and return to England by air on February 16 calling at Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi and Alexandria.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI ON EDUCATION

New Hindustan Publication

WARDHA, December 18.

The Marwari Education Society, which organised the All-India National Education Conference at Wardha under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi last October is publishing the full proceedings of the Conference together with all the recent important articles on education written by Gandhiji in the "Harijan". The book is entitled "Non-violent Revolution in Education" and is in Hindustani (Devanagri script).—A. P.

Ban On Newspapers

WESTERN INDIA STATES RESIDENT'S ORDER

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 18.

For reasons unknown the Resident of Western India States, in exercise of the full and exclusive criminal jurisdiction over the Kathiawar Railway areas as Crown Representative has prohibited importation of Bombay's "Hindusthan Prajamitra", "Prajamitra Kesari", "Pole Patrika", Ahmedabad's "Praja Bandhu" and Ranpur's "Phulchab" on several Kathiawar Railway sections.

MORE CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

"Christmas Prospects Good"

LONDON, (By Mail).

This year the total number of notes in circulation has reached a new high record of £ 480,000,000. This is thought to be a good sign for the amount to be spent during the Christmas month.

Last year there was a total increase of £ 445,000,000 at the end of November to £474,000,000. On December 24. This year it is hoped that £ 500,000 000 will be reached by Christmas Eve.

Shops are optimistic and say that "prospects for Christmas are good."—Reuter.

Tate Not To Play

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 17.

Cricketer Tate, who is aboard the liner "Arlanza" with Brinkman's team, proceeding on a tour to Argentine, is reported to be suffering from pneumonia and it is unlikely that he will play during his tour.—Reuter.

Constable Shot Dead At Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 18.

A Christian-Arab constable was shot dead by an armed gang in village Tulkaram. The son of the Mayor of the village near Jerusalem was also killed by terrorists three months ago.—Reuter.

"Panay Bombed At Low Altitude

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

"The situation arising out of the bombing of the "Panay" is very tense", declared Admiral Leahy, Chief of naval operations after a visit to President Roosevelt whom he informed that official dispatches have confirmed Press reports that Japanese planes bombed the 'Panay' at low altitude at which the colours must have been discernible and that the Japanese army surface craft machinegunned the survivors escaping in small boats.—Reuter.

Administration Farm Bill Passed

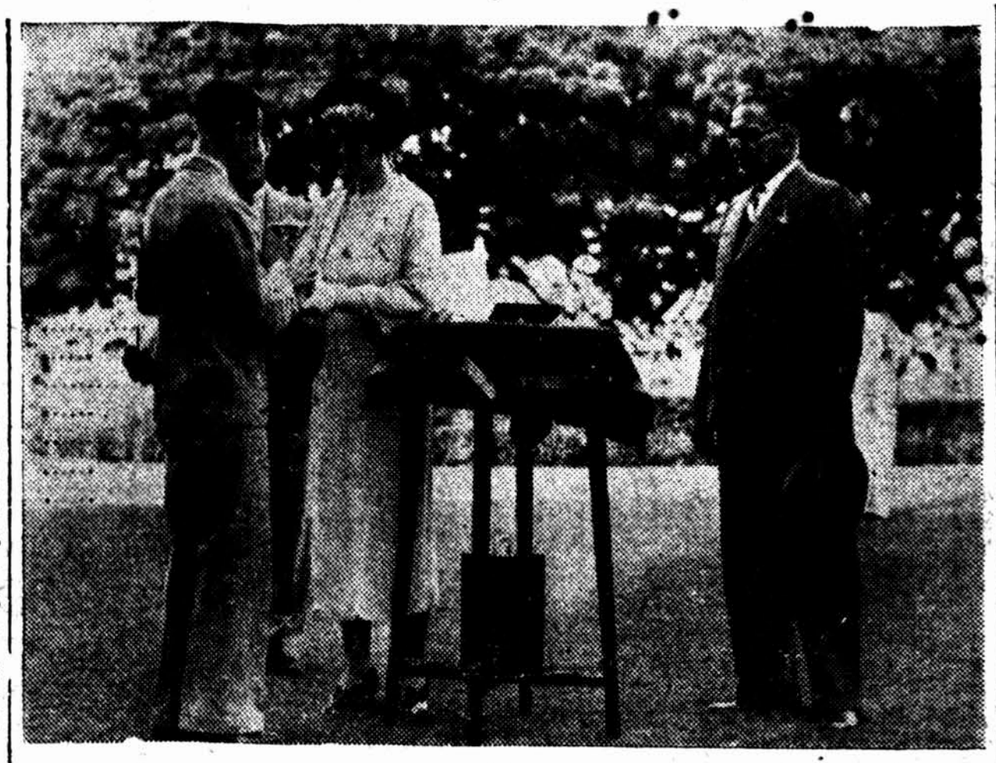
WASHINGTON, December 18.

The Senate passed the Administrations Farm Bill providing for control of production and marketing of major crops with benefits to producers co-perating. The scheme also provides for storage of surplus under Government loans.—Reuter.

Americo-Italian Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, December 18.

A temporary trade pact between the United States and Italy has been signed replacing the treaty which expired on December 15 Negotiations for new treaty are in progress.—Reuter.



H. E. Lady Lumley presenting the Cup to Mr. F. W. Northmore.

Resign FromLeague And I. L. O

Order On Italian Officials

GENEVA, Dec 17.

The Italian officials of the League and the International Labour Office attended a meeting at the Italian Consulate where they were informed that it was desirable that they should resign from the League.

They would have to take the consequences if they remained at Geneva. Thus all are morally obliged to resign except a few having anti-Fascist sympathies.—Reuter

No Harm To Organisation Feared

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

"It is regrettable no doubt, but I can tell you that it will not affect the work of the organisation in the least", said Mr. Harold Butler, Director of International Labour Office, to a representative of the Associated Press, commenting on Italy's decision to secede from the International Labour Organisation

He added that as a matter of fact Italy was not participating in the activities of the I.L.O.—A. P.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Will Close On

22ND DECEMBER, 1937.

CRISIS IN EGYPT

Encroachment On Royal Prerogative

CAIRO, December 18.

A crisis has arisen between King Farouk and the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, which is likely to culminate in the dismissal of the latter's Government.

The main point of disagreement is a Bill aimed at safeguarding the constitution whereby a Prime Minister not enjoying parliamentary majority is debarred by threat of legal proceedings from carrying on unless a general election is held after an interval laid down in the constitution.

Hitherto the Prime Ministers have been Palace nominees and it is surmised King Farouk, like his late father King Fuad regards the proposal as encroaching on royal prerogatives and has come in conflict with the strong Nationalist body, the Wafd.—Reuter.

Reginald Macaulay Dead

LONDON, December 17.

The death has occurred of Mr Reginald Heber Macaulay, an Indian Burman Merchant, who was once a famous athlete.—Reuter's Special.

BRIDGING GAP BETWEEN PALACE AND GOVT.

King Farouk To Call On Dr. A. Maher

CAIRO, December 18.

A final attempt is probable to bridge the widening gap between the Palace and the Government. Therefore, Nahas Pasha's dismissal, if it eventuates, will be deferred for a few days. It is understood that King Farouk is ready to call on Dr. Ahmed Maher, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a new Cabinet. King Farouk will make every endeavour to avoid the necessity of new elections.—Reuter.

NEW INTERNAL LOAN IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Dec. 17.

The new internal loan of a thousand million marks has been officially announced to-night. It is issued at 98.75 at an interest of 4-1/2 per cent. redeemable in 1951/6 for the purpose of funding an equivalent amount of short-term credits used by the Reich for financing the programme of public works

Apart from this issue the German Government since 1935 has issued loans totalling 6,450,000,000 marks including 2,350,000,000 this year.—Reuter

FLOODS IN ROME

7,000 Men Homeless Due To Overflowing In Tiber

ROME, Dec. 17.

Seven thousand people are now homeless or dependent on public assistance in Rome as a result of the floods in river Tiber due to nine days heavy rain. Several people have been drowned in Rome and the provinces.

The Tiber is now 34 feet above the normal and water has covered the arches, the Milvio bridge is in level with the road way.

A crowd on the bank is watching to see if the bridge will fall. A part of the City is under water and there are big delays in the train service.

Firemen in boats rescued 200 dogs from the Rome Municipal Lost Dogs' Home just before water overwhelmed the kennels. Many acres of land have been swamped, stacks of grain destroyed and many sheep and cattle drowned.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND CZECHS

Cordial Relations Found By M. Delbos

PRAGUE, Dec. 18.

Complete agreement on all questions concerning France and Czechoslovakia has been reached as a result of the three day visit of M. Delbos, who had conversations with Dr. Milan Hodza and Dr. Krofta.

A communique states that similarity of outlook was revealed, notably on the common adhesion of the two countries to the League of Nations.

It was established that the relations between France and Czechoslovakia were particularly active and cordial The two states are convinced of the necessity of useful collaboration ensuring at the same time the security of the two and success of real European policy for maintenance of peace.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. WARSHIPS IN PACIFIC

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

President Roosevelt, according to "New York Times" is believed to have questioned Admiral Leahy, concerning the strength and disposition of the United States fleet. This, with the President's subsequent two-hour discussion with the Cabinet, gives an impetus to the reports of a possible movement of warships in the Pacific, failing adequate assurances respecting American rights from Japan.

It is made clear that decisions will be made by President Roosevelt himself, who has assumed charge of the situation.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE AND LONDON RECEPTION

LONDON, Dec. 18.

According to the latest information, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrives in London on January 10, 1938. A Reception Committee has been formed under Doctor C. B. Vaqil, in which the following organisations are partaking: Friends Of India, Swaraj League, Indian Political Group, the Gandhi Society, Congress League, Indian Progressive Writers' Association, Indian Colonial Seamens Association, Indian Journalists' Association Abroad, Oxford, Cambridge and London Majlis.—Reuter.

Pentangular Boycott Tells

POOR ATTENDANCE ON SATURDAY

Cricket Club Of India Score 251

BRIGHT INNINGS BY MERCHANT AND VAJIFDAR: MURRAY BAGS 5 FOR 35

The Cricket Club of India scored 251 in the first innings against the European Pentangular XI. The Europeans made use of the crease for 5 minutes before the close of play and had collected 6 for no loss. The game will be resumed to-day at the Brabourne Staduim at 11 a.m.

Despite the fact that admittance to the Brabourne Stadium was free on Saturday and Sunday the crowd witnessing the match between the European Pentangular XI and a selected side representing the Cricket Club of India was very poor.

Volunteers since three days had been distributing handbills calling on the public to boycott the Pentangular Tournament being staged at the Stadium.

On Saturday a volunteer was seen exhorting spectators going to see the cricket along the Churchgate Station approached to stay away. The Nayudu controversy and the turning down of the Hindu demands by the Pentangular Committee had, it is said, jointly led to steps being taken to make the 1937 Bombay Cricket Festival a failure.

The sponsors of the Pentangular boycott have pulled opinion their way and the attendance at the Pentangular matches was the lowest on record for the past 15 years.

EUROPEANS v. CRICKET CLUB

J. E. Tew leads the Europeans in the week-end fixture, that replaces the Hindu-European Pentangular match. V. M. Merchant captains the Club. Both sides are playing 12 men.

F. D. Saram and S. Jayawickrema, the noted Ceylon cricketers who are to play for "The Rest," donned flannels for the Club.

The feature of Saturday's play was some big hitting by H. Vajifdar and Merchant. Incidentally, Merchant sent himself in No. 4 on Saturday, and with his perfect work at the wicket, vindicated to a great degree the view, that Merchant when skipping a side should not go in No. 1.

On Saturday he entrusted the opening of the Club's innings to A. Botawala and K. Engineer. They failed to do great things for their side, and the total of 12 saw Murray, the Bombay Gymkhana bowler, claim his first victim; M. Engineer being declared l.b.w. (12-1-7). G. G. Craddock-Watson, the Lahore wicket-keeper, was responsible for some very smart work behind the sticks and his stumping was responsible for the return of Botawala with 3 at 13, and F. D. Saram, the Ceylon bat at 32 when he had just earned double figures.

MERCHANT-VAJIFDAR PARTNERSHIP

V. M. Merchant and H. Vajifdar formed the next association. A big partnership followed, and Merchant vindicated, to some extent, that as a leader of a side his proper place in the batting order is No. 4. From 32 the pair took things to 126 passing the century, when play had been in progress for 5 minutes over 2 hours. The Parsi batsman was the victim to Warne's attack, at 126, being clean bowled.

Vajifdar played bright cricket for his 60. There was not a single chance given and he reached the stands on 6 occasions.

S. Jayawickrema partnered Merchant at this fall. The pair immediately got going and runs came fast. Merchant just before the Club got 150, missed the honour of scoring the first six on the Brabourne Stadium ground by inches. A six on this ground has to be a real hefty hit. At 3 p.m. The Cricket Club of India had climbed to 164. Both Merchant and the Ceylone player, Jayawickrema were perfectly at ease against the European attack. The 3 p.m. total of 164 had been gathered in 170 minutes, which was good going.

Merchant and Jayawickrema continued to do well. At 189, however, when facing Dawson's bowling, the former snicked the ball low to Freeland in the gully and was well held. Merchant to-day had played a fine innings; he set about his business at the wicket with composure and played every type of bowling tried out with confidence. He, once again, displayed his mastership over all strokes. Merchan's contribution (72) included 6 fours.

Jayawickrema and A. Peerbhoy could only add 10, when the former was clean bowled by Miles. The leaving batsmen had gathered for his side a useful 39. (199—6—39).

G. Richards, who joined A. Peerbhoy, was not an asset as a bat to his side, as he entered, and then left, with nil to his credit. He put back a delivery of Miles' into the bowler's hands, (199—7—0).

Peerbhoy and J. Harris stayed for a spell and went 34 past the second century. Harris, rightly, was run out when starting on an effort to sneak a run, which Peerbhoy correctly refused to take, (234—8—13).

The Peerbhoy—G. N. Laljee partnership was short-lived as Laljee allowed, Bradshaw, the Ajmere player, get past his defence and break his wicket, (238—9—0).

The last two men in, B. C. V. Mehta and C. Bramble gave Murray two cheap wickets, Mehta succumbing to a nice ball that came in from off and C. Bramble obstructed a straight one of Murray's. The closing score of the Club was 251. The innings had lasted for 4 hours and 25 minutes.

Murray, bowled well on Saturday and had the satisfaction of dismissing 5 men letting the Club have an average of 7 runs per fall.

The Europeans entered on their first venture at 5-10 p.m., Tew sending in R. C. Summerhayes and F. Warne. Vajifdar and Richards each sent down an over when stumps were drawn. Warne in these two overs had collected 6, taking 5 of these off Richard's bowling.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.
(First Innings.)

A. Botawala, st. Craddock-Watson, b Murray	3
M. Engineer, l.-b.-w. b. Murray.	7
F. D'Saram, st. Craddock-Watson, b Murray	10
V. M. Merchant, c Freeland, b Dawson	72
H. Vajifdar, b Warne	60
S. Jayawickrema, b Miles	39
A. Peerbhoy, not out	21
G. Richards, c and b Miles	0
J. Harris, run out	13
G. N. Laljee, b Bradshaw	0
B. C. V. Mehta, b Murray	3
C. Bramble, l.-b.-w. b Murray.	0
Extras	23
Total	251

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bradshaw	25	4	69	1
Murray	16.2	0	35	5
Dawson	13	1	47	1
Miles	8	0	23	2
Warne	10	1	34	1
Freeland	5	1	20	0

EUROPEANS
(First Innings.)

R. C. Summerhayes, batting	0
F. Warne, batting	6
Extra	0
Total (for no loss)	6

EUROPEANS WALK INTO FINAL

Hindus Stick To Their Guns

Without effort the Europeans entered on Saturday morning, the final of the Pentangular Cricket tournament.

In keeping with regulations the European side were present with the umpires at the Stadium, for their fixture with the Hindus. The latter, of course, were absent. The umpires thereon applied Rule 45 and gave the match and promotion to the Europeans. Before this happened the stumps were pitched as usual by the umpires and everything was got in readiness for a match that was not to be played.

At 10-30 the Hindus were not in the Club House ready for the contest, and as mentioned, conceded a w. o. to their opponent.

Sequel To Insult To Naidu And Refusing Demands Of Hindu Gym.

(From A Correspondent)
BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unofficial meeting of some of the Hindu Sabha leaders was held at Dadar on 14th December to take speedy action on the utter disregard shown by the Cricket Board of India to the feelings of the nine lakhs of the Hindus in Bombay, in refusing the just demands of the Hindu Gymkhana and in insulting Major C. K. Nayudu.

It was decided, in the meeting, to start picketting as early as possible. Accordingly a batch of volunteers, under the guidance of Mr. L. G. Thatte, picketted the stadium yesterday. Handbills were distributed and boards were placed. The picketting was started exactly at 10 a. m. and it continued till the end of the match.

A good many persons were persuaded by the picketers to boycott the match. On the whole, to-day's picketting was a success.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.—Sreemati Chandoo Bibi, Chair-woman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress session, which will be held in Delhi from December 29. to December 31. has asked for the attendance of Jawahar at the Trade Union Session

TENNYSON'S MAKE 112 FOR 7

Two Day Match Against U. P. Team

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

Lord Tennyson's team who arrived at Lucknow last night from Bombay commenced a two-day match against the United Provinces At La Martiniee College ground this morning, this being the first time that a foreign touring team has played cricket match in Lucknow. There was an attendance of about 5,000 at start and the weather was fine.

Teams:—U. P. Mohd. Nissar, Masud Salauddin, Lieut. Nielson, Westwood, Zaheeruddin, Murty, Asadwaham, Firasat, Maqboolal, Garudachar and Akhtar.

Tennysons: Lord Tennyson, Jameson, Peebles, Gibb, Yardley, Wellard, Hardstaff, Pope, Edrich, Smith and McCorkell.

Lord Tennyson winning the toss put his own side in on matting wicket. As has so often happened previously during the tour the transition from turf to matting wicket had tourists in difficulties straightaway against the fast bowling of Mohd. Nissar and Masud Salauddin, the universities fast bowler, and three wickets were down for 17 and a fourth man was run out at 33.

FAST BOWLING FELLS.

McCorkell who opened the innings with Edrich was out l-b-w to Nissar in his second over and Hardstaff was clean bowled by Salauddin in his third. The first wicket fell at 1 and the second at 10.

Yardley was bowled by Nissar in his fifth over. It is curious that both Hardstaff and Yardley have been bowled in their last three innings both of them having been out in that manner in Bombay test. Hardstaff had also been clean bowled in Lahore in first innings of test and again at Ahmedabad suggesting that his defence has not been at its best since he arrived in India. Both Hardstaff and Yardley appeared to be beaten by pace, the ball made off the mat.

Able to watch the ball better than any of others, Edrich hit Salauddin three times in one over and Nissar took Masud off at 37 in favour of Firasat, right-hand flight bowler. Just before this a misfield by Nissar off his own bowling had led to the fall of Gibb's wicket. As the ball was travelling slowly to screen, the batsmen took 2 runs, but in turning back Edrich lost his bat. Gibb thought another run was impossible and waited whereas Edrich quickly recovering his bat dashed back. Gibb thereupon took late start and was beaten at wicket keeper's end by yards—a lucky wicket for home side (33|4|3).

Edrich and Pope then added 43 runs for fifth wicket.

Fifty was telegraphed in 58 minutes and 2 runs later Garudachar replaced Nissar. Edrich hit very hard whenever opportunity offered and had 9 fours in his 50 which he reached after having been at wicket for 75 minutes At the same total he was missed in slips off Nissar.

Two runs later, Maqbool Alam, home wicket-keeper, made up for the mistake by taking a brilliant catch off the same bowler. Edrich had cutt hard giving a high catch to wicket keeper. Edrich's scores in his last three innings have been 42, 86 (not out) and 52 and his defence has been well-nigh unbeatable (78|5|52)

Nissar then hit the wickets twice in next quarter of hour. Pope swiped blindly at good length ball and was bowled at 85 and Wellard after thumping Nissar to midoff boundary, attempted to repeat the stroke and had the offpeg uprooted (98|7).

Tennyson sent up 100 in as many minutes, but was soon afterwards dropped in slips off Nissar. At lunch total was 112 for 7.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 2, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 15, 1356
Parsi: Tir 15, 1307
Hightide: 0-54 12-45
Lowtide: 7-04 18-51
Sunrise: 7h 5m
Sunset: 6h 6m
Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Azad Maidan, 4 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Ward Elections to the B. P. C. C.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came this evening at 5-45 from Kathiawar with 4 passengers.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate Ardra Darshan to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 a.m. All are requested to attend.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "The Daily Practice of Buddhism."

MARXIST LEAGUE

The adjourned meeting of the Marxist League will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. to elect the office-bearers and chalk out the future programme of the League.

BAND AT KING'S CIRCLE MATUNGA

The Original Imperial Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas will play a programme of music at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p. m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The Registrar Co-operative Societies B. P. will meet the members of this Society in the office to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the question of re-organisation etc.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA'S LECTURE

A lecture to be delivered by Mrs. Hansa Mehta under the auspices of the Secondary Teachers' Association, followed by a free exhibition of the film "The Unexpected" at the Krishna Cinema Charni Road, to-day the 19th instant.

SHRI SHRADDHANAND ANNIVERSARY

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj Hall, Shri Shraddhanand death anniversary will be celebrated when Dr. Kurtkoti Shankaracharya will preside and many leaders will deliver lectures on the life and services of Swamiji.

FOURTH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

A meeting of all workers of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at Shri Ratan Behn Mehta's, New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra at 9 a.m. (S.T.). As this will practically be the last meeting all are requested to attend positively and oblige.

CAPITOL.

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ACTION, ROMANCE!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Flight from Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Calling All Stars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Comes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Sons of the Desert." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at usual time.
SUPER—"His Highness", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
THE BROADWAY—"The Poor Little Rich Girl." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Dear Miss Aldrich". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofani Toli". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Heredity, Environment and Karma" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day evening at 6-15.

AROGYA BHUVAN AT VAJRESWARI

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member will perform the opening ceremony of the Seth Kahandas Narandas Arogyabhuvan near the hot springs at Shri Vajreswari to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

"In the interest of Indian progress and unity, Indian States should be abolished" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. G. M. Mekhre, B.A., will move the proposition while Mr. S. Manker will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 27th lecture of a series of lectures on the teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

The classes will close for the X'mas holidays and will reopen on 10th January 1938.

SHRI RAMANA MAHARISHI JAYANTI UTHSAVA

Under the auspices of the Shri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel, the Birthday Uthsava will be celebrated of Sri Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal of Tiruvannamalai, who is one of the greatest living Saints of the present day and after whose name this Samaj stands since 1923, from Sunday the 19th December 1937 to Sunday the 26th December 1937, in the Pandal specially erected for the purpose, between Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, Parel, Bombay

All are cordially invited to participate in the celebrations and contribute their mite towards making the function a success and become the recipients of Shri Bhagawan's Blessings.

Detailed programme of the Uthsava will be announced in daily papers from day to day.

INQUEST ON MR. MODY.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The inquest on Mr. Jamshedji N. Mody, proprietor of Messrs. Brandon & Co., who died last night, has been adjourned to December 22.

IN NEXT SUNDAY ISSUE

Articles from Captain Gladstone-Solomon and Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey on the late Mr. K. H. Vakil have been held over for want of space and will appear next Sunday.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Medical profession will be held at the National Medical College, Lamington Road, North, Bombay, No. 8, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of medical reorganization in India in general and of the uniformity in the medical education, reformation of the Provincial Medical Councils, revision of the Code of Medical Ethics, recognition of the indigenous system of medicine and elimination of quackery, in particular. Dr. D. H. Dudha, M.D. (Bom.) M.R.C.P.(Lond.), has kindly consented to preside.

SANATANISTS' PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha a public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug near C. P. Tank to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with the 10th annual conference of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha to be held at Madras from the 29th December to the 31st December 1937, when the prominent leaders will deliver lectures "On the Present Situation and our Duty".

PRIZE DEBATE

"Whether the Prohibition Programme of Congress Governments is meant for the welfare of our Country or Congress Governments are only carrying out their party's programme", is the subject for discussion in the second Prize-Debate, to be held under the auspices of the Kanara Students' Union, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. sharp, at K. V. F. N. School premises, Fort.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, Mrs. Babasaheb Phansalkar will read unknown Horoscopes, of the audience, revealing past, present and future to startling accuracy today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

Support Mr. Nariman

Mr. C. V. Varad one of the candidates from 'D' Ward for B. P. C. C. Elections has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. K. F. Nariman and he appeals to his Voters to support Mr. Nariman.

SEND OFF TO MR. BENDREY

The Kshatriya Union Club will give a send off to Mr. V. S. Bendrey, the history Research Scholar who is proceeding to Europe on December 30 at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar, at 5 p.m. today (Sunday). Prof. D. V. Potadar will preside on the occasion.

KORAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" today (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, PAREL

It has been proposed to celebrate the Birthday Uthsava of Sri Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal of Tiruvannamalai, from Sunday the 19th to Sunday the 26th instant in the Pandal specially erected for the purpose, between Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, Parel, Bombay.

To-day's programme includes musical entertainment and lecture on life and teachings of Ramana Maharishi.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Ambulance League 'First Aid' Camps will be opened to-day (Sunday) at the following centres:—

(1) Empress Mahal Terrace, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar
(2) D. P. Chawls, near Bus Terminus, Worli.
(3) Neighbourhood House, near Old Parsee Statue, Byculla.

Mr. H. Shankarrao, C.I.E. will open the Camps, at 3, 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

ENFORCEMENT OF NEW TAXI METERS

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p. m. (S.T.) sharp, at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to discuss and decide what steps should be taken as regards the final reply received from the Government as regards New Meters to be put on from February 1st 1938.

KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Reading Room and Library newly organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be opened to-day (Sunday) there will be a meeting of Keralites in the King George English School, Dadar, when prominent Keralites will address the gathering. The organisers will stage the well-known Malayalam farce "Kavitha Case" written by Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.

To-day also at 10-30 a.m.

REGAL

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REDUCED PRICES TO SCHOOL PARTIES AT THE 3-30 SHOW

Sixty years a queen . . .
and every day a woman
. . . madly in love!
Victoria the Great
ANNA NEAGLE • ANTON WALBROOK
H. B. Warner • Walter Rilla
With many wondrous scenes in TECHNICOLOR
Produced and directed by HERBERT WILCOX
Screen Play by Miles Malleson and

MAJESTIC

CINEMA ..... GIRGAON
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P. M.
TO-DAY: MATINEE: 2-30 P.M.

Non-Stop 6th Week

COMMENC... ESTERDAY

The "ROYAL" Release.

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

Based On "TOLSTOY'S 'RESURRECTION'

The High Class Hindi Picture for the ELITE, INDIANS & EUROPEANS alike, and for One and ALL!

Late Mr. Hirji Dinshaw Taraporewala of the well-known firm of booksellers of Bombay, who passed away lately.

R. T. C. OF LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Mr. Shiva Rao's Appeal For Unity At Calcutta N. T. U. F. Session

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

"On employers even more than on workers depends the future of industrial relationships," observed Mr. B. Shiva Rao in the course of his Presidential Address to the Third Session of the National Trades Union Federation held at the Indian Association Hall this afternoon.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao said that if employers realised that workers had a right to amenities of life, a living wage, fair hours of work, reasonable leisure with facilities for entertainment and instruction, decent housing and education both for themselves and their children, the workers, too, on their part would cooperate thus ensuring industrial peace. He welcomed Mr. Harold Butler, Director of International Labour Office, in their midst and urged similar visits by him to India in the future. He gratefully referred to the services rendered to the employees in general by the International Labour Organisation at Geneva and hoped that Mr. Butler would enlighten the Central Government, "which was succumbing to the pressure of employers of late" on their duties to the employees

PLEA FOR UNITY

Referring to the recrudescence of unrest in industrial areas since the introduction of Reforms in last April when there had been more strikes and lock outs than during the last six year the President said that these strikes were the fruits of the release from a repressive, but otherwise donothing, policy of provincial Governments during the past several years. The volume of industrial discontent, he proceeded, "at present was a measure of the failure of the old Government to deal with workers in a spirit of fairness and justice. He urged mutual and active co-operation between provincial Governments and the Executive of the Federation because in more than one industrial centre, conditions were developing in a manner which must, unless they were brought under control in time, result in a crisis. He further appealed for unity between the two main Labour organisations in the country and also between them and the Labour Association in Ahmedabad and suggested for the purpose the summoning at an early date of a Round Table Conference of the different labour organisations in the country.—A. P.

Reform Marriage Among Saraswats

(From A Correspondent)

MANGALORE, December 16.

A civil marriage was registered before M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb U. Manjappa Avl., Retired Deputy Collector and Registrar of Marriages, Mangalore. The contracting parties being Mira Bai Ben, daughter of Mr. Ch. Shantharam Rao, Press Superintendent of the South Kanara Collectorate, and Sijut Raghavendra Rao S. Benegal, son of the late Dr. Benegal Subba Rao. Both the bride and bridegroom belong to Saraswat Brahmin community of Mangalore. This is the first time that a civil marriage of this kind took place amongst the Saraswat community of Mangalore. Mr. Shantharam Rao, the bride's father, was congratulated by one and all that attended the marriage because dowry was totally absent in the marriage.

PONDICHERRY.—At a meeting of the French India Chamber of Agriculture held here a question of International significance was raised and it was decided to prepare a memorandum containing the needs of French India and submit it to the French Colonial Enquiry Committee which will be touring the French possessions and Colonies all over the World in the beginning of next year.

Where you can purchase "FREEZITE" the New Dry Ice!

I am pleased to announce that you can now purchase FREEZITE, the new Dry Ice, at any of our Agents, whose names and addresses we list below. Quite naturally with any new product or enterprise of this kind it takes time to build up a thorough distribution all over the country. We shall be pleased to receive names and addresses of those who would like to take up the FREEZITE Agency and if you, as a potential customer, have any difficulty in obtaining FREEZITE, will you kindly write to me personally and I will see that you are supplied without any delay.

LIST OF DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Name.	Territory.
1. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Nemichand, Jodhpur.	Rajputana.
2. Malaviya Bros. & Co., Rajkot.	Kathiawar.
3. Messrs. Patel & Co., 1943, Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad Territory.
4. Modern Marketing Co., 1943, Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.	Central Gujrat (Baroda)
5. S. S. Tambe, Patankar's House, Bhusawal.	Nasik, E. Khandesh & Ratnagiri Districts.
6. Deccan Distributors, Ltd., 125, Rasta Peth, Poona, 2.	Districts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar, and Kolhapur and other adjoining States.
7. H. V. Gutikar & Co., 1378, Baswan Galli, Belgaum.	N. Kanara.
8. G. G. Karapurkar, Rua Ormuz, Nova Goa, Goa.	Goa.
9. P. S. N. S. Ambalavana Chettiyar, Mattanchary, Cochin.	S. Kanara, Malabar and Cochin State.
10. M. T. K. Vel Bros., 12-36, Khaleel Mansions, Mount Road, Madras.	Travancore State, Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa.
11. India Trading Agencies, 109, Brigade Road, Bangalore Cantt.	Mysore State and Coorg.
12. Seth Rangnath Rathi, 1983, Nizamshai Road, Hyderabad, Deccan.	H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions.
13. Union Agency, Kamti Road, Nagpur.	C. P. & Berar.
14. Dhirji Raghunath & Sons, Maharani Road, Indore City.	Central India.
15. Messrs. S. Raja Singh & Sons, Karachi.	Sind & Baluchistan.
16. Seth Madangopal, Mubarak Manzil, Belanganj Agra.	North West U. P.

LIST OF STOCKISTS IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS.

Name.	Depot.
1. Mr. J. N. Mistry	a. Next to Palace Talkies, Victoria Garden Road, Byculla.
	b. Near K. Rustom, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
2. Mr. V. V. Borkar	a. Taher Mansions, Bus Terminus, Warden Rd.
	b. Near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road.
	c. Khodaddad Circle, Tram Terminus, Dadar.
	d. Kennedy Bridge, Near Opera House.
3. Messrs. E. Micmor & Co.	a. 58, Medow St., Fort, Bombay.
4. Mr. B. V. Tambe	a. Pandurang Wadi, Girgaum Main Road.
5. Messrs. Bastani & Co.	a. Lal Baug Restaurant, Opp. Tram Junction.
	b. Ferdusi & Co., Near Tram Junction, Parel.
	c. Opp. Wellington Talkies, Dobi Talao.
6. Messrs. Army & Navy Stores	a. Esplanade Road.
7. Messrs. Treacher & Co.	a. Flora Fountain.
8. Mr. V. T. Patankar	a. King's Circle, Matunga.
9. Mr. P. A. Patankar	a. Pinto's Chawl, Opp. Mary Building, Hill Road, Bandra.
10. Mr. A. M. Jacob	a. 43, Mazagaon Road, Mazagaon.
11. Freezite Service	a. Shop No. 525, Crawford Market.
12. Messrs. Akbarally Ebrahimji	a. Cawasji Patel St., Opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort.
13. R. R. Sabnis	a. Andheri.
14. Mr. E. B. Kharkhar, Kharkhar St.	a. Kharkhar St., Thana.
15. Messrs. Mohan Bros.	a. Khar Medical Stores, Khar, Bombay 21.
16. Mr. Marian Joseph Ferro.	a. Bhendy Bazar.
	b. Charni Road Junction.
17. Kusserwanji Maneckji Kalyaniwalla.	a. Manek House, Kalyan.

MAJOR JAMES SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.
Cadell Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Group of an 'at home' to the Hon. M.r V. Mavlankar given by Mr. R. J. Pande President of the Nasik Municipality.

New Education Fellowship Delegation

BOMBAY 'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the New Education Fellowship Delegation, writes:—

As Chairman of the Reception Committee formed to welcome the New Education Fellowship Delegation to Bombay, I am penning this appeal for public support.

The New Education Fellowship, founded in 1915, is a non-political, non-sectarian, international movement which aims to further educational improvements and reform throughout the world. It is the one existing organisation of a world-wide scope, having 51 national sections and groups and 23 magazines published in different parts of the world.

An Indian section of N.E.F. was formed in 1935 with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as President and Sir S. Radhakrishnan as Vice-President. Groups of the N.E.F. have been in existence in Peshawar, Lahore, Lucknow, Aligarh, Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Bhavnagar, Mysore, Madras and Travancore. A group is being formed in Bombay.

OBJECT OF VISIT.

The present visit of the N.E.F. Delegation is to create wider interest in the aims and ideals of New Education and to link India closer with the world in matters educational. The members of the Delegation are:—

1. Dr. Laurin Zilliacus, Tolo Svenske Samskola, Helsingfors, Finland, Chairman New Education Fellowship.
2. Prof. Pierre Bovet, Director, J. J. Rousseau Institute for Educational Sciences, Geneva.
3. E. Salter Davies, Director of Education, Kent, England.

These gentlemen have been actively associated not only with N. E. F., but with many educational and allied activities in their countries. They have visited a large number of schools, and studied educational systems in Europe, America, South Africa and the Near-East. Their visit should be of special interest to us now when various experiments are being suggested to adapt our educational system to a changing order.

MODERN TENDENCIES.

Accompanying the Delegation is Mr. G. T. Hankin, H. M. I., of the Board of Education, England. He is bringing with him an exhibition illustrating modern tendencies in English Education. The Exhibition contains over 250 photographs and diagrams designed to illustrate the tendencies that are apparent in the public system of education in England.

Then N. E. F. Delegation arrives in Bombay on 5th January, 1938 and will be in the city for five days. The Executive Committee has drawn up a programme of public lectures, discussion meetings and social functions. A detailed programme, other intimations and invitations for the receptions will be sent to all members of the Reception Committee. The three public lectures will be on the three following days at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-30 p. m. every day.

Friday, January 7:—Dr. Zilliacus on "Education and Democracy." H.E. the Governor of Bombay will preside.

Saturday, January 8:—Prof. Bovet on "The Fight Against Illiteracy." Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister will preside.

Monday, January 10:—E. Salter Davies on "Education for Industry and for Life."

A contribution of Rs. 5 entitles any member of the public to become a member of the Reception Committee. I feel sure that many citizens will be glad of this opportunity to extend a cordial welcome to these distinguished visitors and to acquaint themselves with advanced thought in matters educational.

XIV All-India Medical Conference, Madras

The General Secretary, XIV All-India Medical Conference, Madras, writes:—

In connection with the ensuing All-India Medical Conference, which is to be held in Madras during the Xmas week, arrangements will be made for the board and lodging for the delegates during the Conference season and also for receiving them at the Railway Station.

The delegates will be housed in Students' Hostels, where, it is expected that the charges for Board, Lodging and conveyance, etc., will not exceed Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food will be arranged. These hostels are within a mile of the Conference Pandal.

Accommodation can also be arranged in European and Indian Hotels. The following places are available:—

Hotel Connemara, Hotel Bosotto and the Hotel Clarence (English). Modern Cafe. and Modern Hindu Hotel (India).

Members and delegates are requested to choose the accommodation they desire out of the abovementioned list and inform the Secretary, (Entertainment Section), No. 20., Thambu Chetty Street, G. T., Madras. They are also requested to mention the date on and the train by which they will be arriving in Madras and the number of days they are likely to stay in Madras, whether they are vegetarian or non-vegetarian.

"To impress the Madras Ministry with the strength of the peasants' demands for relief in the direction of debt settlement and to get a companion bill to the Madras Debt Relief Bill introduced by Government to make payment of debts very easy", Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha is organizing peasants marches all over Madras Presidency.

The Most Outstanding Book of the year

BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL FINANCE IN INDIA

By Dr. N. DAS, Ph.D. (Econ.) Lond., I.C.S.

Price: Rs. 5/- only

ALL-INDIA PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.
30, Cornwallis Street CALCUTTA.

AIDS TO SUCCESS IN 1938.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1938 Rs. 3.
Contains Monthly & Weekly Directions on Profession; Finance; Health; Home, Love; Marriage Luck Etc Send Birth Date.

DAILY GUIDE for 1938. As. 4.
A Book of 80 Pages. A veritable Daily Guide for every one of the 365 days.

KABALA CHARM for 1938 Rs. 3/6.
Attractively finished in Real Silver Will improve your health, finance, profession Etc.

PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar ELLORE

"PRECIOUS GIFT"

From Late HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S Private Treatise.
Presented By MASIH-UL-MULK HAKIM JAMIL KHAN.

"NAVJEEVAN"

REJUVENATOR AND SURE RESTORATIVE OF LOST MANLY VIGOUR AND VITAL ENERGIES.

The beginning of its use resuscitates the beginning of new life in body, mind and heart. A few days' use regulates the Organic Systems, and creates revolution in purifying blood and in strengthening physique. The bringing back of youth and vigour to man and woman alike, by its use and the permanency of retaining its effects are guaranteed.
CAN BE SAFELY USED IN ANY WEATHER AND SEASON.
PRICE RS. 7-8 FOR 40 DOSES.

DAWAKHANA
HAKIM JAMIL KHAN AJMAL KHAN
(C) PYDHONI BOMBAY 3.

EVERYTHING SEEMED TO TIRE ME OUT UNTIL I SAW THE DOCTOR ABOUT IT .....
NOW WE CAN LIVE UP TO LIFE
I FEEL SO LISTLESS FIT FOR NOTHING ..
AT 40 YOU KNOW, YOUR WHOLE SYSTEM NEEDS A TONIC
I'M PRESCRIBING UTHOL TABLETS. THEY SHOULD DO YOU GOOD
LATER..
I FEEL I COULD BEAT THE YOUNGSTERS NOW!
HOW UTHOL RESTORES VIGOUR AND VITALITY
What you call prime of life mean to you? Buoyant vigour, abundant happiness or a repressed lack of vitality? In Uthol you have the key to mental and physical health and vitality. A tablet a day of this wonder rejuvenator banishes fatigue, invigorates the glands and nerve system and enables you to enjoy life to the full. Uthol means Youth for all. Put yourself on a course of Uthol to-day.
UTHOL Tablets
MEAN YOUTH TO ALL
FROM ALL CHEMISTS
UTHOL (EASTERN). P. B. 55. Kanpur.
Stockists:—POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road, Bombay.

WHY GANDHIJI LEFT SHEGAON

To Escape Doctor's Charge Of Obstinacy, Says "M. D."

Writing in "Harijan", Mr. Mahadev Desai says:—

Gandhiji's decision to come to Juhu was almost unexpected. He himself had not the faintest notion a couple of hours before the decision was made that he would have to go to Juhu.

But Dr. Jivraj Mehta can make him do things which every few other doctors can. He has known Gandhiji for 23 years and has been near him during most of his fasts and illnesses. He therefore knows his constitution as no one else does. And however radical in other matters Gandhiji may be, he is so conservative in his attachments that he would not think of any other doctor when any question of importance regarding his health is to be decided.

But I must frankly say that Gandhiji was averse to leaving Shegaon, and as he told me the day we left Wardha, he would not have left Shegaon except to escape the charge of obstinacy: "I am accustomed to cold, and to sleeping under the sky in the severest weather. But if the doctor insists that the cold is having a detrimental effect on the heart and hence on the blood pressure, I should listen to what he says, if only to avoid the charge of obstinacy".

And it would appear that the weather had something to do. The systolic pressure did show some improvement immediately on arrival here and that improvement is being maintained. The Bombay public, I am grateful to acknowledge, have been more than considerate. They have given him uninterrupted rest and quiet. and Gandhiji does not think he need go to any other place from that consideration at any rate.

But the public will have to put up with a long spell of inactivity on Gandhiji's part. Their love and prayers will help him to pull through.

ALLOWANCE FOR RELEASED DETENUS

Rupees Fifteen To Be Paid For Six Months

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Government would pay an allowance of fifteen rupees per month for 6 months to all 1,100 detenus now being released except those who did not require any such allowance.

This announcement was made by Lord Brabourne when replying to a welcome address presented by the European Association to-day.

His Excellency hoped that this would help to tide over a period that was bound to be difficult and added that his Government were anxious to make it clear that, if a man was desirous of resuming his place as a useful citizen the fact that he had undergone a period of detention should not by itself be held up against him as a bar.—A. P.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR TO BE HONOURED

His Highness Of Sangli To Preside

A Committee has been formed in Bombay on behalf of the Marathi-speaking community with Messrs S. R. Sardesai and P. W. Wagh, M.L.A., as Secretaries to do honour to Mr Jayakar for his elevation to the Federal Bench. The function which includes the presentation of an address and a dinner is to be held at Samudra Mahal Palace, the Bombay Residence of the Maharaja of Gwalior on January 8. His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli has agreed to preside on the occasion. Prominent citizens of Bombay have became members of the Reception Committee, the fees for which is Rs. 10.

"Extend Karachi Corporation's Term"

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation adopted this evening a motion tabled by Mr. M. H. Gazdar M.L.A., a Muslim Councillor, requesting the Sind Government to extend the term of the present Corporation, which expires in April next, by two years.

Twenty-eight voted for the motion while 14 voted against it. Almost all the Muslim and European Councillors voted in favour of the motion while the Congress members opposed it.—United Press.

MADRAS GOVT. & INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE

MADRAS. Dec. 18.

The Government of Madras have cancelled the notifications which had been issued under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931 declaring all copies of the Independence Day Pledge forfeited to His Majesty.—A. P.

At a meeting held at the Big Mosque, Triplicane, several Muslims addressed a gathering protesting against the singing of Vande Mataram song in the Madras Legislature, Maulana Tajamel Hussain Sahib, presiding.

NATRAJ FILMS'
Maiden Modern Hit
WILL PRESENT
SMT. DURGABAI KHOTE
IN
SATHI : : SAUNGADI
(HINDI) (MARATHI)
with
MUBARAK, VIMLA,
NAYAMPALLY, etc.
AWAIT IT
AT
THE OPERA HOUSE
Thru:—SUPREME FILM DISTRIBUTORS

Mr. Munchershaw Rustomji Baria ("Ak-Dast") the well-known Parsi wrestler, Swordsman, and Fencer, whose death occurred recently.

MIRACLES OF SURGERY

PATNA, (By Mail).

What could very well be termed as miracles of modern surgery were described by Prof. Rudolph Demel of the Vienna University, who is on a short visit to Patna, before the members of the medical profession here yesterday.

Prof. Demel described some incredible surgical operations performed by himself. One such was on a brother of a Patna physician, Dr. Dukhan Ram, who on account of some earlier operation had been deprived of his powers of speech. Prof. Demel's operation consisted of transplanting the flesh from the forehead on to the roof of the mouth.

Regarding operations for rejuvenation Prof. Demel explained the experiments he is carrying on with homo-transplantation as against hetero-transplantation. The latter is Dr. Vornoff's system consisting of grafting monkey glands. Prof. Demel stated that while hetero-glands perished in about a fortnight homo-glands survived for nearly four months.

To-day the Professor will lecture on stomach operations.—A. P.

Indo-British Trade Agreement

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, December 18.

I understand the Government of India Dispatch to London on the Indo-British Trade Agreement has not yet been forwarded by it is expected to be in the hands of the British Board of Trade before the first week of January. Reply from London may be expected in the second or third week of January when probably another meeting of non-official advisors may be called.

Maheshwari Conferences

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Dec 18.

Seth Brijballabhdasji Mundra. Calcutta has been elected President of the twelth Session of the All India Maheshwari Mahasabha Srimati Ratandevji Dudani Baroda is elected President Maheshwari Mahila Sabha. The parishad session is fixed for Dec. 30/31 and first January at Cawnpore. A large number of Maheshwaris all over India including Shrikrishnadasji Jaju, Brijlalji Biyani, Ghanshiamdasji Birla, Dewanbahadur Harbilasji Sarda are expected to attend.

Mrs. Meherbai M. Daver made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 15th instant, for publishing a weekly Anglo-vernacular journal "Navras" from 2nd January 1938.

THE BROADWAY
DADAR — Leading Picture House
FOR the ELITE
TO-DAY — SUNDAY: MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A. M.
Universal's full-length Thrilling Serial coupled in one Show
THE
VANISHING SHADOW!
RUNNING THIS WEEK
Fox Pictures'
POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL
STARRING:
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"16,741 MASTER BARBERS ENDORSE PREP SHAVES"
ASK YOUR BARBER
50 Million Shaves Have Proved His Secret For a Painless Shave
PREP
Doubles life of blades
BEAUX PRODUCTS (INDIA) AGENCIES
Sambay Chambers 40 A, Sir Phiroshaw Mehta Road.

'NDK'
SUPERSEDES ORDINARY DENTIFRICES

"NDK" (prepared under the personal supervision of an Eminent Bacteriologist) when USED AS AN ORDINARY DENTIFRICE OR TOOTH PASTE makes you realise perhaps for the first time in your life, that a new Era has dawned pregnant with Beautiful White Teeth, Sweet Breath and an absence of Pyorrhoea, Tooth-Ache and Decay.

"NDK" is in a class by itself and IMMEDIATELY you use it you will FEEL an improvement and a sense of wellbeing in your mouth, teeth and gums. Nothing in the World's History has so revolutionised the whole conception of Mouth Hygiene, and the story of "NDK" the Iodized Biological Colloid is one long triumph over mouth Misery and apprehension It has yet to encounter its First Failure. Stocks available at all Chemists or M G. Shahani & Co., Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, or Victoria Road, Karachi.

SEC. 144 AT MYMENSINGH

MYMENSINGH, Dec 18.

In view of the arrangements made here by the Tenants Party for anti-demonstration on the occasion of the Bengal Premier Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq's visit to this town next week, an order under Section 144 of the Penal Code has been issued to-day prohibiting public meeting and processions from December 19 to December 27. —United Press.

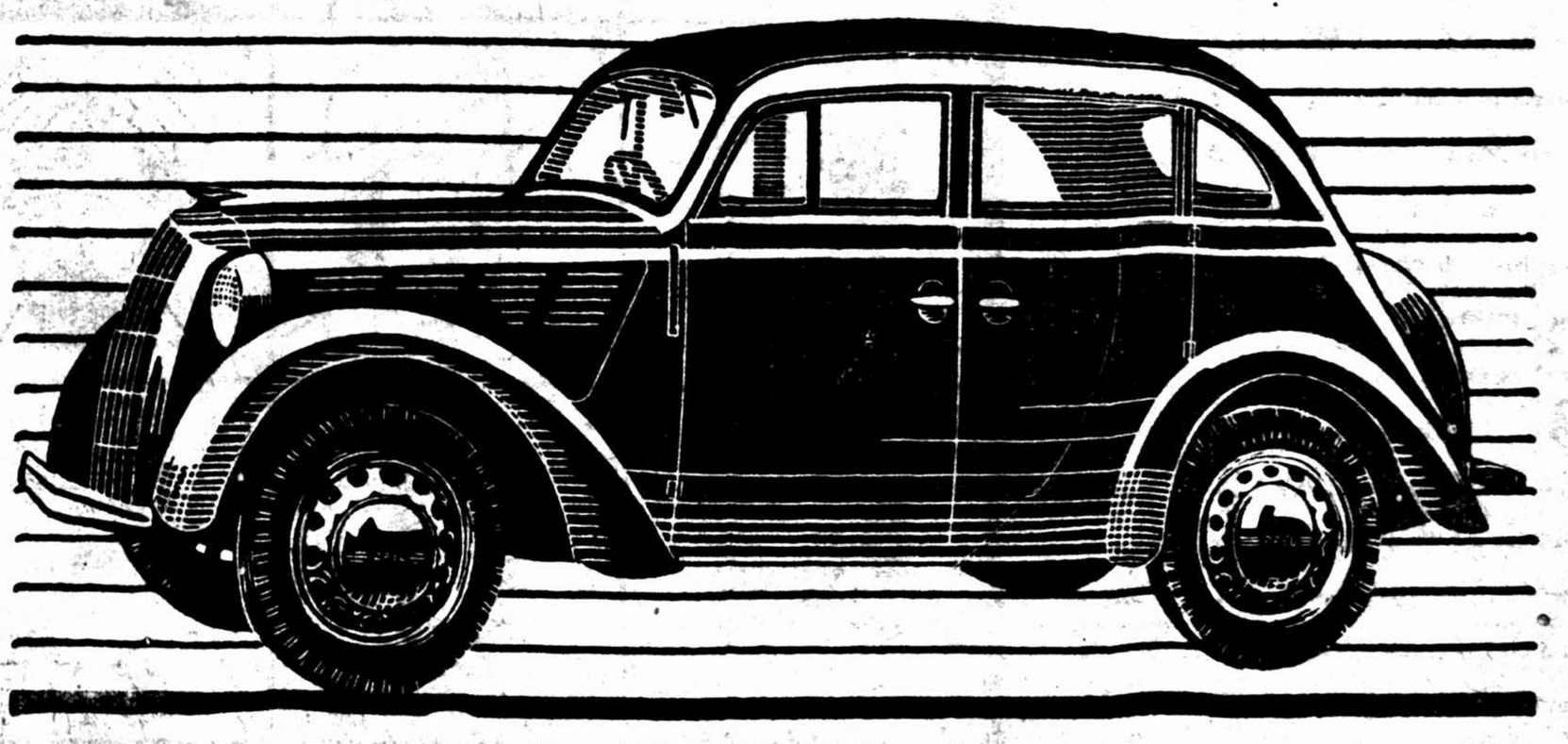
OPEL

The Opel "Kadett" is lower in price*—cheaper to run, and its economy is wedded to the most remarkable performance and comfort ever found in a light car. It incorporates every star feature of General Motors design.

A POWER-FULL Motor Car.
Priced surprisingly Low.*
35 Miles per gallon.

*as low in price as baby cars.

General Motors Equipment:
All Steel Body • Hydraulic Brakes
Turret Top • G. M. Ventilation
KNEE ACTION



METRO MOTORS

BOMBAY, POONA, AHMEDABAD & SECUNDERABAD.
WESTERN INDIAN STATES MOTORS. JODHPUR.
DHANNA RAM HEERALAL & SON, Mayo Hospital Road, NAGPUR.

Save with an Opel

INDUSTRIES FOR EDUCATED YOUTH

Lahore Conference Concludes

LAHORE, December 17.

The Industries Conference which concluded deliberations last evening, Sir Zaffarullah Khan, Commerce Member, Government of India presiding, considered the subject of development schemes and difficulties confronting various Provinces and States.

The Conference was informed that it was only in Bombay that matter had really progressed. It was felt that full co-operation of Industrial organisations was essential for the success of any scheme for apprenticeship and the necessity for taking legislative action to secure this was considered.

Eventually it was decided that the matter be further examined and concrete proposals be submitted for the next Industries Conference.

The Conference also considered the necessity of formulating schemes for helping educated youngmen in starting small industries. The Conference had before them only descriptions of the scheme being tried out in Bengal, Punjab and the United Provinces and the general feeling was that other Provinces be asked to supply similar information.—United Press.

Dr. PATTABHI TO TOUR NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 17.

It is learnt that Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, President All-India States Peoples' Conference has addressed a letter to the Andhra Conference Standing Committee about his intention of visiting Hyderabad State on his way back from Mysore. It is stated that Dr. Pattabhi requested Mr Hanumathrao, local Andhra leader, and one or two other members of the Andhra Conference Working Committee to accompany him in his tour in the State, especially in the Telingana (Andhra) parts.

In view of its changed policy it is hoped no obstacles would be placed in Dr Pattabhi's tour by the State Government.

Sir P. PATTANI'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Revenue Commissioner Of Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 17.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has been appointed as Revenue Commissioner for the improvement of the Deptt. such as Gramasudharna Karj Committee, Grama Panchayata, cattle breeding, etc. and Mr. Jicarajmhai as Sar Nyayadhisa with Rs. 100 promotion as per Hazur order.

Agarwal Mahasabha Session Postponed

AZAMGARH, Dec. 17.

The eighteenth session of the All-India Agarwal Mahasabha, which was to be held here during Xmas has been postponed as the President could not be decided.

Dates will be fixed after the President's approval.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS PICKET ELECTION BOOTHS

Volunteers Taken Into Custody And Released

PATNA, December 17.

Forty-seven Muslim League volunteers were taken to custody and released later in Motihari, according to a report received at the Provincial headquarters of the League.

The League volunteers, it is stated, picketed the polling booths in connection with the Municipal election, which the Muslims had boycotted, on grounds of the single voting system being adopted.

It is understood that some Muslim members of the Bihar Assembly have given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the situation arising out of the reported arrest of the volunteers.—A. P.

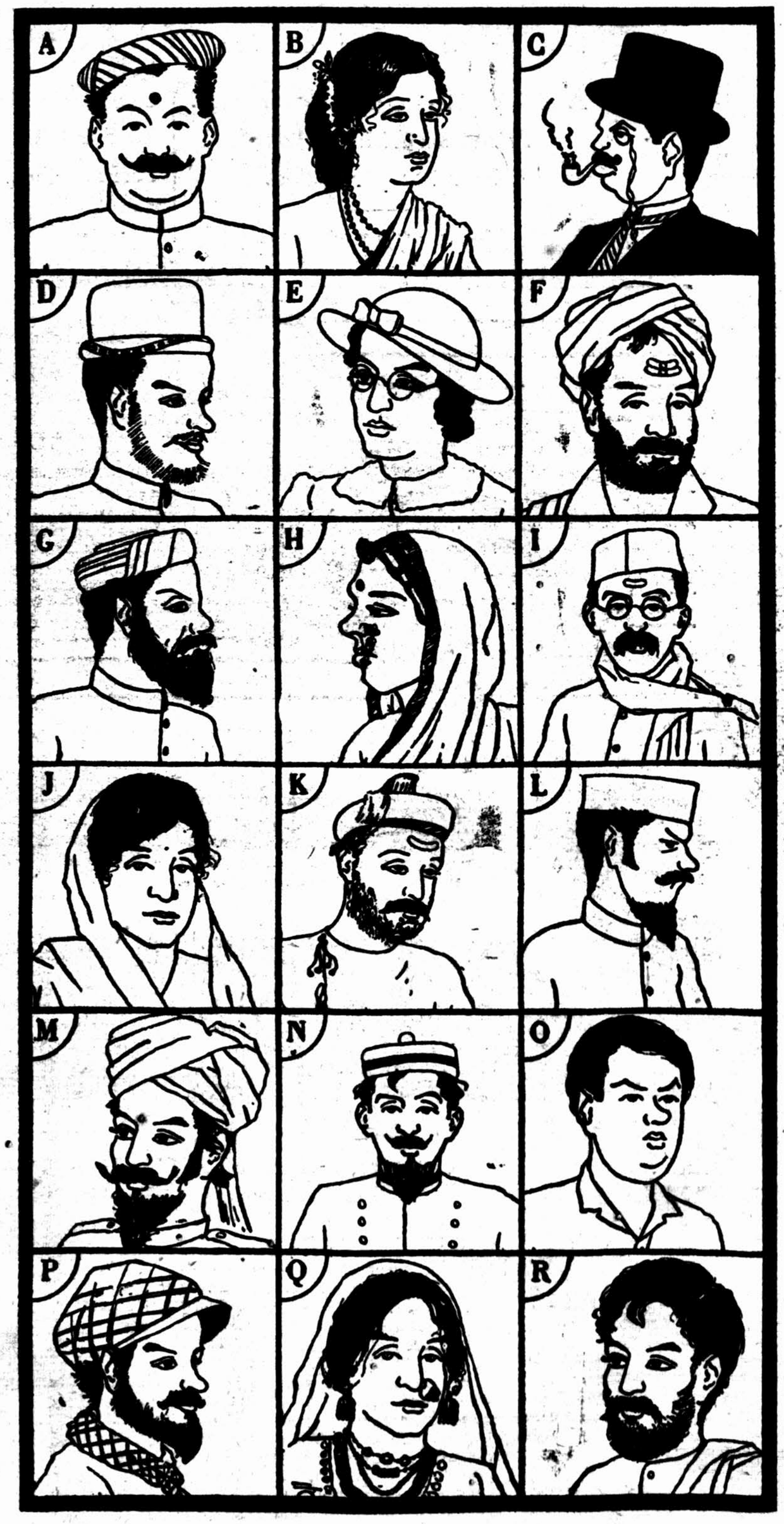
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Arthur Hill and Sir James Jeans arrived at Government House on Friday.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C,... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of Pictures marked 1, 2, 3, For instance the man shown in G has disguised himself as a woman by removing his beard and moustache as illustrated in No. 1. We therefore enter 1 against G in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like together with 8 annas for each entry before 22nd December observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m to 6-30 p.m

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 22nd December, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along

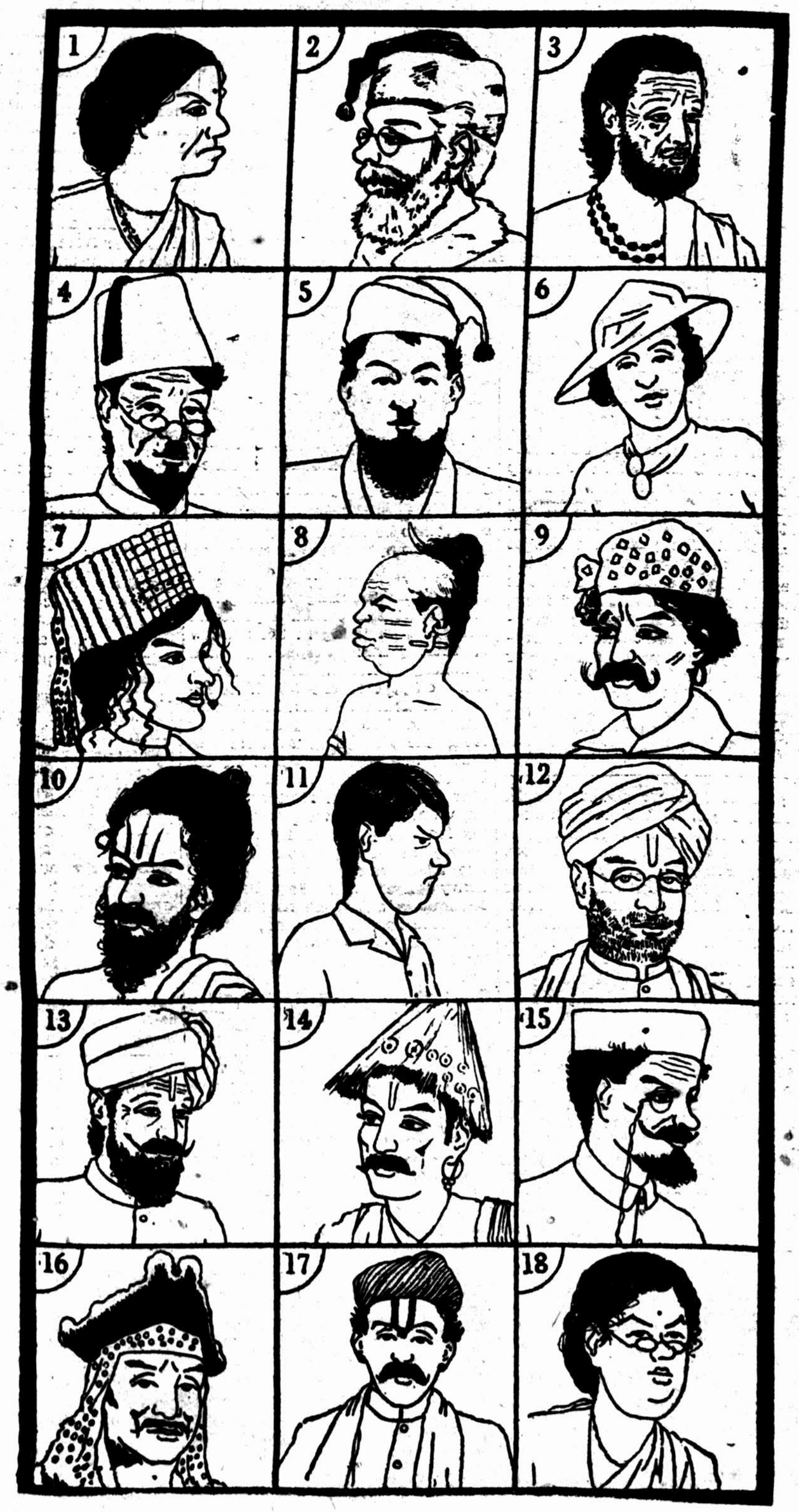
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

22nd December, 1937

(For Extra Coupons See Page 48)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition COUPON 19/12

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	1
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O BOMBAY

About Studios And Stars

VICTORIA THE GREAT

At The Regal

Epic in its sweep as a historical drama, "Victoria the Great," is revealed more intimately as a love story whose charm and beauty are all the more appealing because of its royal setting. This spectacular motion pcture charmed a spell bound audience at its premiere at the Regal on Saturday 11th December, 1937. Of the tenderer side of Victoria's character the general public is now made aware. The picture authentic in every detail, since it was filmed under official auspices shows that she loved display. The romance of Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha evokes reminisences of heart-ache and ecstasy in the bosoms of the old, and tints in rose-colour the dreams of the young. Considered merely as a beautifully impressive spectacle, "Victoria the Great" ranks high as entertainment. But the Crux of the story lies in its heart-magnetism. The Queen is brilliantly played by Anna Neagle. When the slim figure of the girl in white descends the grand staircase of Kensington Palace to hear that the King is dead, and she reigns over Great Britain in his stead, the spectators throb with sympathy for the unexperienced maiden upon whose frail shoulders such a mighty trust and burden have been laid. There follow the idyl of Victoria and Prince Albert, during which the Queen exercises a royal disdain for precedent by proposing to him their marriage; the magnificent Coronation ceremonies; and the happy wedded life which culminates in one of the most affecting, tear-producing episodes ever filmed the death of the Prince as his grief-stricken wife crouches besides him to hear his last words. Because of the conflicting emotions it arouses, "Victoria the Great" is replete with surprises. There is never a dull moment as the film sweeps rapidly through its wide cycle of world-wide Empire events. Americans will thril to the scene where the Queen by stern exercise of her royal will, averts war between the United States and England, when she checks a too autocratic Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, from sending what amounts to an ultimatum to Washington, and has a Note couched in milder terms, written by her husband, which accomplishes her purpose. There are many such momentous occasions reproduced in the Feature which winds up in a blaze of one thousand feet of technicolour, describing in vivid detail the glories of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Herbert Wilcox's skilled production has resulted in a screen offering of exceptional power. Besides Anna Neagle, as Victoria, and her co-star, Anton Walbrook, distinguished Continental actor, in the part of Prince Albert, such names as H. B Warner, Walter Rilla and Mary Morris, Broadway favourite head a large and talented cast. Over 5,000 extras were employed in the RKO Radio picture. An entire troop of cavalry took part in the filming of the technicolour scenes of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in "Victoria the Great". Hundreds of extras typifying a London crowd of the Victorian period, were employed in the shooting. The steps of St. Paul's built on the studio lot at Denham were crowded with an uptodate fashionable gathering, similar, except for dress, to the crowds which attended the recent Coronation of George VI.

"Bulldog Drummond comes back" at Pathe.

JOHN BARRYMORE IN "DRUMMOND" FILM

At The Pathe

John Barrymore and John Howard have been cast in the top roles of Paramount's new adventure film, "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back", which is running at the Pathe. The picture, which is taken from "The Female of the Species", by "Sapper". McNeile, is the latest of the Drummond films, and shows John Howard as Drummond for the first time. Barrymore plays the part of Inspector Neilson of Scotland Yard. The cast also includes Louise Campbell, who plays the feminine lead, and Reginald Denny and E. E. Clive. Louis King directed.

"FLIGHT FROM GLORY"

At The Capitol

"Flight from Glory" a gripping drama revolving around a renegade foreign legion of the air, showing at the Capitol in what is believed to be one of the most unique and impressive offerings of aviation to come to the screen. Against the brooding atmosphere of the Andes is etched a powerful story of men living in the shadow of their pasts: despairing men gambling with their lives in a far-flung outpost of the world. A remote settlement in South America forms the background of "Flight from Glory". Here aviators disgraced by reckless careers in the States, work for a heartless operator of a Peruvian air service who buys only condemned 'planes for his luckless pilots to fly over the stormy mountain passes, a practice which takes a constant and heavy toll of men. Into the little community enters another dangerous note in the form of a beautiful young bride with her aviator husband. The girl's presence only serves to remind the reckless flyers of their ill-spent, unfortunate pasts, a situation which reaches a tense state when two of the flyers fall in love with the girl, and when her husband suddenly manifests a yellow streak as a result of his death-inviting occupation. Powerful characterisations are offered by Chester Morris as a hard-boiled chief pilot who begrudgingly reveals a sympathetic side in his affection for the unhappy bride. Whitney Bourne; Onslow Stevens as the ice-hearted owner of the airline, Van Heflin as the Aviator who goes to pieces but in the end atones for his cowardice; Douglas Walton as a devil-may-care British flyer, and Rita LeRoy in the role of their housekeeper.

"TUKARAM" STAR

Awarded Gold Medal

(CONTRIBUTED)

Close on the completion of an year of run by "Tukaram", news came of a fresh tribute to the Prabhat Picture. The Quadir Medal was awarded to Vishnupant Pagnis who plays the title role, for the best acting in 1937.

The Quadir Medal is a coveted prize. Instead in Hyderabad (Dn), its annual award is in the hands of committee of eminent men mostly unconnected with the film industry. Most of the members are scholars of repute from all over the Deccan. The Chief Justice and another Judge of Hyderabad High Court are also members. The award of the medal is thus free from trade influence and takes with it the considered verdict of a jury most eminently qualified to judge histrionic talent.

The award of the Medal to Pagnis involves a tribute to the Prabhat Film Company which showed a daring confidence in its own judgment in putting Pagnis in the title role of prestige picture although he had had absolutely no screen experiment before.

In voting Pagnis the best screen actor of the year, the Quadir Medal Committee has only given point to the universal opinion of the public. His performance is not merely inspiring but inspired. For the ninety minutes of the picture, one unconsciously believes that the saint Tukaram himself is there in flesh and blood. Truly inspired is his performance in the thrilling scene in which Shivaji is cornered by a band of Mogul soldiers inside a small temple; when the chief priest of orthodoxy summons Tukaram to answer a charge of the whole village the cartloads of paddy which fortune brought to his starving family. These and emotional thrill through the audience and sends it into a trance of exhaltation.

And these incidents are all so even young children are affected by them as powerfully as their elders. The appeal of "Tukaram" is indeed universal. That is why it still draws large audience at the Central although it enters into its 54th week.

A scene from "Victoria the Great" at the Regal.

"Flight from Glory" at the Capitol.

Around Theatre & Film Land

GAMA MOBBED BY CINE FANS

Visit To "His Highness" At Super Cinema

The world champion wrestler, Gama, paid a visit to the Super Cinema, Grant Road, to see Prakash Pictures' entertaining thriller "His Highness" on Friday evening.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided on the occasion which drew a large gathering to the theatre.

Attracted by the good reports he had heard about "His Highness", Gama found time, in the midst of his manifold engagements, to see the film. On arrival, he was accorded a warm welcome by the management of Prakash Pictures and of the Super Cinema.

In anticipation of seeing the world famous wrestler, a large crowd had collected at the entrance of the theatre and they surged round him on his arrival and departure. It was with great difficulty that the police could control the crowds who expressed their enthusiasm in every possible way.

Gama, who was accompanied by his disciples, evinced the keenest interest in the film, and stayed on till the end of the show. Before leaving he expressed his great appreciation of the film which, he said, he had heartily enjoyed.

A scene from "Pride of Islam "running at Globe Talkies.

B. Nandrekar as Murar in "Chandrarao More."

"THE UNEXPECTED"

Prabhat's Social Hit Running 12th Week

Most motion pictures can be divided into two categories —Directors' pictures and Stars' pictures. Each has its own special advantages and drawbacks. A directors picture relies more on technical perfection and on the eventual synthetic appeal; while the stars' picture draws its appeal from the glamour, charm or special appeal of the stars performing in it. The entertainment value of each class depends largely on the temperment of the audience. Neither however can lay any claim to all-round perfection.

It is only a rare a few films that rise above this classification by a combination of the merits of both. The special appeal or star performances is harnessed by a "star" director to excellence of technique and dramatic arrangement of sequences.

Prabhat's social picture "The Unexpected" is a fine example of this superior class of entertainment.

Winesome, blithe and debonaire Shanta Apte in the leading role puts over a glamour which has always endeared her to film audiences. A gay, carefree girl at the beginning of the story, she undergoes an amazing transformation into a serious determined woman and reveals a fiery spirit of which she would never be suspected. Throughout the screen role, however, her personal sense of humour never deserts her. So that, even in the deepest moments of pathos, the picture is saved from being too "heavy". Shanta Apte's performance in "The Unexpected" does singular credit to her versatility.

Matching with Shanta Apte's performance, is that of Keshavrao Datey who plays opposite her. For sheer power and realism, his performance in "The Unexpected" will be difficult to equal. Like a true artist, he relies on facial expression and gesture, and had a minimum of dialogue. As the aging husband of a nonny young bride who has declared open revolt against him his role has called for the highest acting ability and a very difficult restraint. But for Datey's personal touch of genius, the part assigned to him might easily have descended into a caricature. Through the most intensely emotional scenes, however, both he and Shanta Apte maintain an admirable control and balance that create high lights where cheap hysterics might easily be expected.

"The Unexpected" is a stars' picture in the sense that the performance of the principal players in it provide compelling audience interest by themselves.

"The Unexpected" then is one of those all-too-rare motion pictures which combine in themselves the highest contributions from the Stars and the Director alike. The picture is now in its twelfth week and is obviously well set for the traditional Prabhat run of several weeks.

B. NANDREKAR'S ROLE IN "CHANDRARAO MORE"

It is the experience of every producer that it is very difficult to find a person or a player to whom a particular characterization or role that a producer has in mind suits like a glove. When General Films sketched the story of Chandrarao More for the film, they had created the character typical of the times in which Shivaji lived. Those days were the glorious days when both the young and old were prepared to lay down their lives so that the glorious work that Shivaji had undertaken could be accomplished.

In Murar, the qualities of the young generation of those times are faithfully reproduced. Murar fired with enthusiasm lays down all that is dear and near to him at the altar of duty. To him the order of Shivaji was to be obeyed implicitly. He even persuades Mohana—daughter of Chandrarao More whom he loves, to marry Shivaji so that the clash between two big and brave Maratha warriors may be avoided.

The scenes in Chandrarao More in which he implores Mohana and exchanges words with Chandrarao More will draw tears from the audience.

The brief sketch of the characterization given above will show what a difficult character to portray this is. But Mr. Nandrekar great and competent actor as he is, has done full justice to the role. Mr. Nandrekar needs no introduction to the film fans. He

(Continued in Col. 3.)

(Continued from Col 4)

has been appearing in pictures from the silent times. His first role has been that of Krishna in Maharashtra Film Co's. Karna. Then he has appeared in many silent pictures produced by Maharashtra Film Co. His first Talkie was a Maharashtra Historical one, Domestic Feud produced by Chatrapati Cinetone. He has also appeared in two pictures in Prabhat, namely, Amar Jyoti and Tukaram. With such big reputation behind him we assure that his portrayal of Murar in Chandrarao More will catch the public imagination.

Mrs. Vimalabai Vasishta and Raja in Mane?" Prabhat's First Social in its 11th Week at the Krishna Cinema.

A scene from "Nand Kumar" to be released shortly.

British Bungling For Colonies For Nazis

Rebuff From France And Impediment Of Lisbon

FISHING IN EUROPE AFTER VAIN QUEST IN AFRICA

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 4. (By Air Mail.)

The following appears in the current issue of the "Week."

The net position following the departure of Mm. Chautemps and Delbos from London may be summed up as being not quite so immediately disastrous as it looked as though it might be following the Halifax talks and the Chamberlain-Hoare-Eden-Dawson-Vansittart row, and still slightly worse than it was before Gen. Goering, the Astors and Printing House Square sent Halifax to Berchtesgaden.

Precisely and in some detail the situation has developed as follows:

The story that the two French Ministers asked to come over to London is untrue, and the fact that it was so actively put about in London has some significance. The fact is that although weeks ago M. Chautemps in conversation with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador in Paris, had said in a general and genial sort of way that he would like some time to have a word with Mr. Chamberlain, no such visit had been contemplated at all.

The invitation was sent no longer ago than Tuesday, November 23rd. The invitation got sent because the pro-Nazi elements in London saw the opportunity to put the French once and for all on the spot and the less pro and even mildly anti-Nazi elements wanted Chautemps and Delbos to "come over into Macedonia" and help the British nation and Empire out of the mess into which they saw it being dragged amid the fanfare of the "Times" funeral trumpets proclaiming the superior interest of Anglo-German-American finance.

FRENCH PLAY THEIR CARD.

On the next day (Wednesday) the French Government thought that it was in the possession of the more or less exact terms discussed at Berchtesgaden, and on the night of Friday last week (26th November) received assurances that the terms were in fact precisely those presented at the Halifax-Hitler talk. It was on Friday that the French worked out—with the aid of some expert undercover advice from London—the line they would take on the colonial issue, which, they rightly judged, would prove the weak spot in the Nazi and pro-Nazi position. The friends of the German Government in London had betted pretty heavily on the assumption that the French would openly "take a strong stand" against the possibilities of aggression and war in Europe, and therefore like all people who take a strong stand on behalf of such ideas, be susceptible of being represented—say in a scathing leader in the "Times"—as being "obstructive." So the French, who had no intention of being put by the Germans of all people into the position of appearing "obstructive," nor yet of abandoing to the German Government the remaining defences of Europe, played a card intended precisely to call the Halifax-Hitler bluff. To the amazement of the Nazi-friendly elements in London, the French arrived beaming and said in effect:

"Gentlemen, we understand that you are anxious to give some colonies to Germany. Splendid, splendid. We, for instance, would be very glad to give them Togoland. Now parallel with Togoland we hope we may take it that you will give them Tanganyika. On est tellment ami de la paix. Lord Halifax, n'est ce pas?"

BRITISH PLAN.

This amount of "cordiality" caught Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax way off balance, and made Mr. Eden feel better than he had for weeks. After considerable fumbling around, the British worked out a temporary defence which consisted in stating (a) that the Dominions would of course have to be consulted about anything like that, thus retreating swiftly from the bluff-position they had taken up following the Halifax talks, (b) that of course, if it came to that, you might just as well say (this, incredible as it may seem, was actually said) that the British would give up Nigeria in exchange for which the French should of course give up Cameroun—everyone knowing full well that the British have not got the slightest intention of giving up Nigeria, and that the French cannot possibly give up Cameroun, not because of the intrinsic value of Cameroun but because Cameroun is the key to the Congo—and all that that implies (meaning rubber and meaning copper).

THE IMPEDIMENT.

At this point, according to the plans worked out in advance by the German and their London friends, (for general use in case of emergency,) Lord Halifax was supposed to have brought up the suggestion that the people who really ought to be asked to contribute to the "colonial pool' were the Portuguese—a theory very popular at Cliveden when signs of a split in the ranks of the British colonial philanthropists showed themselves. Lord Halifax however said nothing of the sort, being acutely embarrassed by the fact that the prospects of the British Military Mission just about to be sent to Portugal would, it is rightly thought, be more than somewhat compromised if it were publicly known that very influential circles in London were engaged in calmly arranging to barter away the Portuguese colonies. It was this omission on the part of Lord Halifax which gave rise to the story—possibly apocryphal but current in London in less reverend sections of the "Times" office—to the effect that anguished cries were heard all afternoon from the direction of Mr. Geoffrey Dawson's room saying "Halifax has let me down, Halifax has let me down" to which, it is mischievously stated, was heard joined the mellow voice of Mr. Barrington Ward crying "NOT YOU. US."

There followed some general discussion which, for the moment, got nowhere, about the possibility of finding some place in Africa to give the Germans wherein they would be unable to recruit a native African army.

FISHING IN EUROPE.

The next big point on the programme was Czechoslovakia. Here the Halifaxians thought they were on stronger ground, and presented to the French a story about the "resistance gap"—a politico-military theory suddenly popularised in Whitehall. As nobody liked on the eve of M. Delbos' visit to Prague, to admit the truth of the fact that Lord Halifax had discussed with Hitler the dismemberment ("cantonalisation") of Czechoslovakia, the idea was formulated in a somewhat different fashion. It was suggested that the right thing to do would be to bring pressure on Dr. Benes and the Czechs to "be conciliatory" to the Germans on the ground that if the Germans attack Czechoslovakia, and the French got to the assistance of the Czechoslovakians against the aggression, and the Germans then attack the French, the French (according to the British) would not be able to delay the conquest of Czechoslovakia for more than two months, whereas the British would take between five and six months to be ready to do anything, unless the struggle can be put off until after the "completion" of the British re-armament programme, which theoretically means two years and practically means never.

BOLD FRONT.

To this M. Delbos replied very firmly that he had no intention of taking defeatist messages to Prague, and that if one talked of the "unreadiness" of the British, well, who on earth ever heard of a military man, technician or general who ever was quite ready, and not insisting on another few months to get things into shape? M. Delbos took very firmly the view that the way to defend the peace of Europe was to make it quite clear to the people who would attack that peace that they will be faced by powerful armies, and for the time being rejected absolutely the Nazi-inspired notions that the way to keep the tiger quiet is to keep feeding him with members of your family in the hope that he will have died of a surfeit before he gets to you.

The upshot of the affair is that a spoke has certainly been put in the wheel of the organisers of the Halifax talks, but that on the other hand nothing constructive whatever has been done in the way of organising more firmly and strongly the armed "peace front" from London to Paris, to Prague and to Moscow against aggression. This being so, nothing has really been done to assist the patriotic popular forces in Yugoslavia against the drive to tumble that country into a ruinous vassalage to the "anti-Comintern" pact.

GROTESQUE POLICY.

Finally, it is necessary to note that Mr. Eden and Sir Robert Vansittart are of opinion they have won a much greater victory than they really have over Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax, and Mr. Dawson. They think so because they think that the Berlin-London talks having now been somewhat delayed, it will be possible to inject into them London-Rome talks, too, and that this will "weaken" the "axis." Sir Robert Vansittart's remarkable view of the situation appears to be that although "ultimately" the British as a matter of life and death will have to align themselves with Paris, Prague and Moscow, the thing to do is to keep putting off public recognition of the fact "in case that encourages the Germans to jump." The opinion is worth recording as a partial explanation of the grotesqueries of British Foreign Policy, and of the fact that Sir Robert is now reported to be feeling fairly satisfied that his resignation threats have had effective results.

FRENCH STAND.

Apart from the above question there was raised by the British the Hitler demand for the recognition of General Franco, to which the French aptly replied by producing the list of German and Italian arms sent into France for the purposes of assisting terrorism and civil war via San Sebastian-Hendaye. In this connection there was comment on the fact that when the Duchess Pozzo di Borgo visited London last week just before her husband's arrest, her first port of call was what is called politely "the Embassy of a certain foreign power"—supposed to enjoy under the friendly eye of Sir Samuel Hoare at the Home Office an immunity for activities somewhat more than diplomatic.

REFORMS OF U. P. JAILS

Appointment Of Committee

LUCKNOW, December 17.

The Government of the United Provinces have decided to appoint a committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Police, Colonel A. H. Sheikh, Superintendent of the Agra Jails, Colonel Jafary, Superintendent of Lucknow Jails, Major Malhoutra, Superintendent of Central Prisons, Bareilly, Mr. M. M. Sinha, Deputy Commissioner, Pratapgarh, Mr. H. N. Sapru, Divisional Superintendent of Industries, U.P., Cawnpore, to consider the report what reforms are possible in jails in United Provinces particularly in respect of the following matters:—

(1) Superintendence and staff classification of prisoners, (2) Prison labour and manufactures, (3) Offences and punishments, (4) Educative and reformative influences on prisoners, (5) Diet and bedding, (6) Probation and Borstal centres and general conditions.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held on January, 3, 1939.—United Press.

"THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

At The Broadway

To-day at the Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar, Shirley Temple in a New Fox hit "The Poor Little Rich Girl" that is by far and away the greatest film she has ever made.

"The Poor Little Rich Girl"—Shirley herself—opens in the palatial mansion of the Michael Whalen, father of the little Miss Shirley has no mother but her father has provided a veritable regiment of aides-de-camp whose sole duties are to look after her.

If Shirley dares to sneeze—off she must go to bed while a doctor is called to prescribe for her "alarming cold". Shirley, as you can imagine, is none too praised with this state of affairs and persuades her father to send her to boarding school.

While awaiting for the train, Shirley slips away from her nurse, Sara Haden, and wanders along the street playing a game of make-believe. Miss Haden, in the meantime, is the victim of an accident, and during the following days in which Shirley seeks adventure, the little girl is not missed by her father.

A touching series of events finally culminates in Shirley being adopted by a pair of aspiring radio entertainers, Alice Faye, and Jack Baley. Miss Faye realizes that Shirley is no "orphan" as she has told them, but Haley recognizes Shirley's talents as just what the act needs.

The team is a knock-out in its audition and is hired by Claude Gillingwater—the strongest business rival of Shirley's father.

How Shirley brings success to Haley and Miss Faye, romance to her daddy and Gloria Stuart and happiness to crabby Claude Gillingwater makes her most human and heart-warming story.

Programmes also includes two reeler hilarious comedy and many other extra features.

The Bombay Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors Association have sent a representative to Lady Linlithgow in her campaign against Tuberculosis wherein they say that a poor country like India cannot bear the heavy expenses involved in curing the disease on Western methods when this can be effectively done by Ayurvedic Unani methods.

"We Are The True Congress Party"

MANIFESTO BY BHULABHAI AND OTHERS

Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji, Drs. J. V. Vora and D. T. Anklesaria and Mr. Shivdas Champsi, candidates from "B" Ward; Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Nagindas T. Master, Ganpatishanker N. Desai, Soondardas Morarji and Manilal Jemal Sheth, candidates from "C" Ward; Messrs. S. K. Patil, P. R. Lele and Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, candidates from "D" Ward; Messrs. R. K. Achrekar, Keshav Laxman Borkar and Hiralal A. Dave, candidates from "E" Ward; Messrs. S. B Mahadeshwar, Kashiprasad Sinha and K. Vithal Rao, candidates from "F" Ward; Mr. I. S. Patel, Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar and Mr. V. M. Nagwekar, candidates from "G" Ward write:—

On Sunday next those persons, who have enrolled themselves as members of the Indian National Congress in the different Wards of the City of Bombay and whose names appear on the roll of voters, will elect delegates to the Haripura session of the Congress. Under the constitution of the Congress, those elected at that election together with five co-opted members will act as members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year.

We have decided to contest the ensuing election to the B. P. C. C. and hope that every one of us will be elected by the voters in Bombay.

TRUE CONGRESS PARTY.

This great city, remarkably distinguished for its support of the Congress and its principles and its methods of work, is fully aware of those principles and methods of work, and of the achievements of the Party we represent—the true Congress Party uninfluenced by any other waves and shades of opinions and declining to swerve from the path laid down by the Congress since Mahatma Gandhi has been at the helm of affairs in Congress politics. We are able to claim that the Congress has wisely decided to try the experiment of accepting ministerial responsibility in the Provinces and we decline to be deterred from the course which we consider to be in the best interests of the country by the vapid cries and bitter criticisms of those who call themselves Congressmen but delight to wear an additional label

Sometime ago, a number of individuals calling themselves the "Congress Socialist Party" have issued a manifesto in which they try to take advantage of both positions in one breath; they condemn the action of the experiment of ministerial responsibility but well knowing that it might succeed they also pretend that they wish to co-operate in making the experiment a success. The meaning and the object of this double-faced policy is too obvious to require any comment on our part.

The role of a critic is very easy to play and the "ozone" which is claimed by the Congress Socialists is more stifling than useful. They merely serve to obstruct and attempt to belittle to be unbelieving public of Bombay the sincere efforts of the Congress Ministers to implement Congress principles in the administration of the Province.

AGAINST CLASS STRUGGLE.

We are of those who believe that a class struggle must inevitably lead to unmitigated use of physical force for the attainment of what one of the classes stands for, if not both of them, and we have therefore put before the country and we repeat to the citizens of Bombay that it is our sincere belief that our country will only progress on the basis of reconciliation of all its diverse elements and interests rather than by a process of constant internal struggle ending in mutual destruction of energy and ultimate use of violence on both sides. We will therefore endeavour to so fashion the political life of this great City and create public opinion to fight for labour on peaceful and effective lines without sharing in or encouraging class struggle.

The immediate result of a class struggle is to paralyse industries and the only party to gain from that situation would be the foreign manufacturer. The capitalist may be ruined but the labourer also will starve with him. We leave to others the unenviable task of encouraging this type of movement in which the labourers would be stranded and those who encourage him will have only to look on helplessly.

OPPOSITION FEDERATION.

As far as Federation is concerned, there are no two opinions about the Congress policy towards its introduction. We believe that every decision which is taken having regard to the then circumstances, does evince courage and decision and we shall not be found wanting in the exercise of those qualities on all occasions in Congress work. We stand for an unqualified opposition to the introduction of Federation as at present contemplated. We have every hope that on the experiment that is now being carried on in the Congress Provinces and in our general policy we shall have the support of all right thinking Congressmen who are not led away by empty slogans.

"DYNAMIC DRIVERS"

So far as the local work is concerned, we are able to say that notwithstanding unpleasant incidents for which none of us is responsible except the authors of the incidents themselves we have managed to carry on the Congress work and are attempting to rebuild the prestige of the Congress organisations in the City for integrity and for steadfast adherence to Congress principles.

We believe in making no insinuations but the mere use of the words "Dynamic Drivers" only shows the emptiness of the claim that is made for them.

Our attitude towards labour of all kinds in the City is on of unqualified support for rehabilitating their condition in every aspect of it. We do not wish to merely talk of an approach to labour in an academic sense but we wish to share in their daily life and struggle and influence them and the employers for the betterment of the labourer in the larger interests of the country at large.

In conclusion we wish to point out that we want to function as Congressmen and only as Congressmen and we want to prevent any dividing influence in the great organisation however high the motive may be.

We appeal to the voters to cast, their votes for our candidates and we are fully confident that those who are returned to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be men and women truly representing genuine Congress mind. Congress methods of work and the Congress principles of action. This is the only solid ground which will create that unity of purpose and execution of our aims which is essential for the growth of the Congress organisations and its stability and strength.

WHO ARE TRUE CONGRESSMEN?

Socialists Challenge Claim Of Right-Wingers

The Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Party in the course of a reply to an election appeal issued by certain Right Wing Congressmen say:—

"Several Right Wing Congressmen, including the office-bearers of the B. P. C. C., have issued an anti-Socialist appeal this morning in which they have tried to make out that they represent "the true Congress Party." We hasten to challenge such a claim to monopolise the name of the Congress.

"As is well-known, there are and have always been at any given time various groups in the Congress representing different mentalities and interests and each of them so long as they participate in the work of the Congress and make sacrifices in the cause of its struggles have an equal right to call themselves Congressmen. We are confident, therefore, that this attempt to divide the Congress into sheep and goats will not mislead those who have the slightest understanding of what the Congress is.

"The signatories of this manifesto have also chosen to raise the "violence" bogey. We regret that they should have descended to such levels of controversy. They know perfectly well that the Congress Socialists have always stood for and abided by the Congress creed of achievement of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means. The cry of "violence" is one which is easy to raise against those who try to build up mass agitation and organization for the achievement of independence as was seen when Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare raised that bogey at the time of the Civil Disobedience Movements which were specifically run according to the creed of non-violence.

"The manifesto of the Right Wing candidates asks Congress voters in the elections to-morrow to vote for those "truly representing the genuine Congress mind, Congress methods of work and Congress principles of action." We heartily endorse that appeal and submit that the proper way to do so is to vote for the candidates put up by the Congress Socialist Party. It is they, even more than others, who stand for the achievement of complete independence, who are true to the Congress method of direct action and who advocate the pursuing of its historic task free from the blight of compromise, constitutionalism and Capitalistic influence.

"We claim that in the last two years it is largely the work of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress Socialist Party which has been responsible for building up the strength of the Congress and providing it with such widespread support, particularly on the part of the peasantry. It is the policies put forward by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress Socialist Party which have been responsible for the mass awakening which is manifest. We therefore appeal to every intellectual, student, employee, tenant and worker to vote for the following candidates put up by the Party because it is they who represent in the most intimate manner the interests and aspirations of the common and exploited people of our country: —

A Ward—F. M. Pinto.

B Ward—Nirbeyram Narshidas Popat.

C Ward—Gunotham P. Hutheesingh and Bhagwandas Kapadia.

D Ward—M. R Masani and Asoka Mehta.

F Ward—C. K. Narayanswami.

G Ward—Purshotham Trikamdas

REMEMBER THE BASIC ISSUES

Dikshit's Appeal To "C" Ward Congress Voters

Mr. Umashankar Dikshit in the course of a statement says:—

It were well that Congress members who would be choosing their representatives to the Haripura sessions and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, realise the basic issues round which Congress work in the immediate future is bound to centre.

Six months ago, with the courage and the self-confidence which only an accredited National institution can command, the Indian National Congress adopted an alternative policy for the quicker realisation of its declared objective, namely, National Emancipation. Critics there were at times who sensed danger to the national movement in the adoption of a Parliamentary programme in a fettered legislature. But the bold lead was accepted by the nation and for six months, Congressmen have been associated with the Governments in seven provinces. In the policy adopted by the supreme Executive of the Congress to be pursued by the Congress Ministries it was clearly laid down that the new policy would be judged by the strengthening of the national morale and the readiness with which the people would enter the next phase on the struggle for the final and complete elimination of all foreign control in our political life. Congress Ministers in the various provinces have been busy working out their programme. Various administrative measures have been taken and periodical report are being published. But the voice of criticism is not hushed and unhealthy lines of division are creeping into Congress ranks. The dangers lurking in an ineffectual Parliamentary programme are more apparent to-day than before.

UNHEALTHY DEVELOPMENTS

The Congress Ministries are having a definitely uneasy time. More than every other difficulty that handicap them in their work is the gulf that is growing between them and the masses is of grave portent. Congress Ministers who should speak and act as the chosen representatives and the natural leaders of the people feel obliged to take a defensive attitude. The simple police duty of preventing street fights seems to have been elevated to the dignity of a national policy; it is being attacked and defended as such. Isolated, uncorrelated, and even inconsistent ameliorative measures are being initiated which succeed only in provoking internal quarrels. In the working out of a Parliamentary programme not quite in

(Continued on page 36.)

Saturday's Racing

Romney Wins Western India Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A brilliant day and the promise of fine sport drew a big crowd to Mahaluxmi yesterday. Backers on the whole could not have had an unprofitable outing for several well-backed horses figured with prominence in the course of the afternoon. A feature of the racing was the uneven starts effected in most of the events. Mr. Clifton, who is usually very painstaking, would seem to have considerable difficulty in getting some of the big fields away yesterday and several fancied horses left their chances at the gate.

Roy Higgins brought off a fine double with Reformer and Fadhilat al Hava, both winners being ridden by Maxwell. The smart Australian jockey was also associated with the victory of Advance in the valuable Bar Cup, so that he had a most successful afternoon in the saddle.

RAJPIPLA HORSE'S SUCCESS

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla provided the star winner of the afternoon in Romney who carried off the richly endowed Western India Cup. It was the son of Prion's first winning success in the country but Selby was called upon for a vigorous effort in the saddle to beat House of Lords who has only recently been promoted to class I. Lyon's Mail was in the fighting as expected and might have been nearer than third if ridden more judiciously. Barra Sahib gave a most feeble display for such a warm favourite. He struck off slowly, was soon up with the leader, but faded right out of the contest two furlongs from home.

Another hot favourite went under when Advance easily accounted for Sappho in the Idar Gold Cup Race. Now owned by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Sappho was making her first appearance on the Mahaluxmi Course. She is a lightly framed filly by Saphir—Tulsk and though obviously useful was no match for the Bhopal-owned colt, who was in command from the barrier rise.

The Raja of Akalkot's Gay Bachelor, less fancied than his stable-mate Wait a Bit, the Stewards Cup for class IV horses from Dynamite, Ashvaraj and Company. The useful staying son of Silverstead left his previous form far behind for he had figured unconspicuously in four previous essays, albeit over shorter journeys than 10 furlongs. Patiently ridden by Burn and given plenty of time to settle down the four year colt came with a strong run close home to peg back Dynamite, who is a promising newcomer now in the care of George Bell. Gordon, forgiven previous lapses and made the favourite again, ran most disappointingly. I am afraid this one has more good looks than ability and is best left alone.

FORLORN OUTSIDER

A surprise was effected in the Bathurst Plate won by Messrs J. Reynolds and J. T. Roger's Royal Task, a youngster apparently not the least fancied by those connected with the stable. He started among the ignored division in the wagering, but came along with a fine late run to outstay Heritance and Rigoletta. A ready backing for Cash was not justified, for the Kolhapur horse always toiled in the rear from flag fall and never looked like coming into the picture.

In a most engaging finish for the Craven Stakes King of France, a 12—1 chance, beat the greatly fancied Mythical Monk by a short head, the Rajpipla horse in turn being only a short head in front of Gipsy Jack. A very difficult horse to ride Mythical Monk lost much ground on coming wide around the turn but he might have just got home first had he not run out slightly nearing the judge's box.

FAVOURITE JUST BEATEN

George Bell saddled a winner when How's That brought off a long shot in the Bath Plate. This very moderate customer consented to put his best foot forward with Barney, McQuade in the saddle and he just got up in time to beat Rathlorn in a keenly contested finish. Raymond's mare was nearly as well-backed as Sir Amos who was also in the money.

Showing remarkable improvement on her previous effort early this season Fadhilat al Hawa won the Stetchworth Plate, in the manner of a champion. She was confidently supported by her connections and had the race won soon after the start. Iraq Bahadur, the first favourite made a gallant bid to get on terms with Mr. Diamond's mare, but was simply not good enough. Bahar Neel held the beaten others.

Kolhapur claimed Division I of the Bushire Plate when Ghazalan duly obliged his numerous backers. He had some difficulty in holding Samavi who is obviously a nice type of horse.

RUNAWAY SUCCESS

Reformer recorded another runaway success in Division II. He was always a good favourite and jumping away smartly, never gave his backer's a moment's anxiety. The place-getters were Nayib al Iraq and Kaid Saoud and among the beaten others such well-backed customers as Fahad Beg and Red Mark.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500: third Rs. 250

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 8-6 Y. P. Devne 1
Mr. Khalil Esmail's SAMAVI 8-6 Virsingh 2
Messrs S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL, 8-13, Y. Mahomed 3
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's WAHID AL IRAQ 9-2 R. Vithal .. 4
Won by neck. 2 lengths. 2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 23 3|5secs.

Not run: Al Faiz 8-6 and Noori 8-6.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 103 and Rs. 69 for places.

Favourite: Ghazalan.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500: third Rs. 250

Mr. Diamond's REFORMER 8-13 Maxwell 1
Messrs. C. N. Permanand and Majid Tarfa's NAYIB AL IRAQ 8-13 Gethin 2
Mrs. S. Bose's KAID SAOUD 8-6 B. McQuade 3
Mr. Manton's FAHAD BEG 8-13 Burn 4
Won by 2 1|2 lengths, short head, 1 1|2 lengths.
Time 1min 23-3|5secs.

Not run: Hilal Beg 8-13.

First tote paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 29 and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite: Reformer.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE BATH PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700: third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-7 B. McQuade .. 1
Messrs. Kay and G. Subharow's RATHLORN, 9-0, Brace 2
The Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS 8-12 Meekings .. 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's CHARWARD 8-7 Hutchins 4
Won by Head. 1 length 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 14-2|5secs.

Not run: Zorawar 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 191 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite: Sir Amos.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP. Distance —7 Furlongs.

A gold cup value £100, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 6,000 from the Fund. Winner, the cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE, 8-4, Maxwell 1
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's SAPPHO, 8-4, Selby 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's CHERIE, 8-4, Whiteside 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE, 8-4, Burn 4
All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 28 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 11, and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance —7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in class II.

Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE, 7-12, Meekings .. 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MYTHICAL MONK, 9-0, Selby 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK, 9-2, Evans 3
Mr. R. Higgins' FEARLESS, PRINCE, 8-14, Maxwell 4
All ran.

Won by short-head, short-head, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 26 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 120 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE STEWARDS CUP. Distance —1 1|4 Miles.

A cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 6,000 from the Fund. Winner, the cup and Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600. A Handicap for horses in class IV.

The Raja of Akalkot's GAY BACHELOR, 8-2, Burn 1
Mrs. A. Svamvur's DYNAMITE, 7-7, Bromley 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ASHVARAJ, 8-9, Maxwell 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JUBILEE ESSEX, 7-7, Whiteside 4
Not run: Consols 7-11.

Won by short-head, 1 length, 1 3|4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 8 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 99, Rs. 73, and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in class III.

Messrs J. Reynolds and J. T. Roger's ROYAL TASK, 8-0, J. O.Neale 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE, 7-12, Gethin 2
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA, 8-11, Burn 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's IRISH FORD, 7-9, (cd. 7-10), Meekings 4
Not run: Fred Stephens 8-10. Night Alarm 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 393 for win, Rs. 79, Rs. 22 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund. Winner, the cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in class 1.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROMNEY, 7-11, Selby 1
Messrs Kay and J. E. Bain's HOUSE OF LORDS, 8-0, Meekings 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's LYON'S MAIL, 8-0, Whiteside 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's LIGHT SUSSEX, 7-0, Rankin 4
Not run: Why 8-0, Field Marshal 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE STETCHWORTH PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in class I.

Mr. Diamond's FADHILAT AL HAWA, 8-2, Maxwell 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR, 8-0, S. Britt 2
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 7-9, B. McQuade 3
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 7-11, Gethin 4
Not run: Blanche 8-0, The Duke 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

BOMBAY'S "BIJLI" BEATEN

Draw Between Sardarkhan And Sadruddin Khan

The Star bout of Saturday evening, between Sardar Khan Pathan and Sadruddin Khan (brother of Gunga), at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at the Azad Maidan, was really a fine treat to wrestling fans of Bombay.

The bout was a non-stop one forty-five minutes, and many a hold of now one and now the other, was skillfully thrown off, without either giving a decisive advantage.

The stalwarts were a well-matched fair and earned tributes from the spectators every few minutes.

It was only at the end of nearly 30 minutes, that Sadrudding Khan could bring the Pathan to the ground, but the adversely held to ground, without giving any advantage and in a few minutes wriggled out.

The beautifully fought-out round ended in a deserved draw.

The other bouts of the evening that were decided were:

Hassu (Son of Imambux) beat Bijli of Bombay.

Azam (Son of Imambux) beat Bijli of Bombay.

Chandan (Gunga's disciple) beat Tukaram of Poona.

Dagdu (Bombay) beat Sadashiv of Poona after a protracted fight.

To-day's Wrestling Programme

Wrestling at the Stadium at 8-30 p.m.

Imambux to meet Shahbuddin, the great wrestler of Maharaja of Lyalpur and other pairs of countrywide repute.

Tickets cost Rs. 11-4, 5-10, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.

THE MAZGAON TADWADI TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

The fourth and final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mazgaon Tadwadi Tenants' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Dadar B. 9, Kasum Mitha Building, Vincent Road, Bombay. The Association will be desolved to suit the working of the other Tenants' Associations.

NON-HINDU CONGRESSMEN EXCLUDED

"Manifesto Utterly Communalist," Says Abid Ali

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai writes:—

I was very much pained to read in morning papers the statement of 21 candidates, styling themselves as "true Congressmen" and appealing the Congress voters of Bombay to vote for them only for the delegateship of the Haripura Congress session and membership of the B.P.C.C.

Simultaneously this statement serves as a notice to Non-Hindu Congressmen of Bombay that regular Hindu Congress Party has been formed within the B.P.C.C. and they want to fight the election on Hindu Ticket. Individuals used to carry out such a campaign from time to time but no recognition was given to such an attempt by heads of the Congress organisation in the City. Every true congressman will deplore this new organisation.

I wish such a organisation would have been formed before the closing of the Roll and chance was given to non-Hindu Congressmen to organise themselves and show their strength inside the Congress. I am a confirmed believer in Joint Electorate and shall ever remain so.

I deplore men like Bhulabhai J. Desai degrading themselves so low as has been done in this case. Our great "old friend" Seth Shivdas Chapsi has been included in the list of "True Congressmen" while myself and Mr. S. A. Brelvi have been excluded.

Some of the signatories to the above statement are no doubt real Congressmen but amongst them a few are such that they want to hide all their past sins and are making all the possible attempts to remain in majority even by lowering Congress Flag and ideals. These facts will be brought to light at proper time and place.

For the present I am confident that true Congressmen of Bombay will realise their duty and will save the B.P.C.C. from those who do not deserve to be there. To-morrow's vote will not decide this question. We shall make an organised effort from 1st January 1938.

I have decided to withdraw from to-morrow's election and request the Voters of "E" Ward to Vote for Mr. Abdul Hamid who has ever remained a real and true Congressman and has undergone tremendous sacrifices for the cause of Freedom.

LORD LOTHIAN REACHES ALLAHABAD

To Intrview Jawaharlal And Mahatma?

LAHORE, December 18.

Lord Lothian who arrived in Lahore on December 15, and was staying at Government House left for Allahabad, to-night, by the Frontier Mail. During his stay His Lordship had talks with leaders of different political thoughts.

It is understood that Lord Lothian will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, and also Gandhiji to have talks with them on the present political situation in India.—A. P.

Muslim League's Win In Saharanpur Bye-Election

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

The Mulim League won the bye-election to the U. P. Legislative Assembly from the Saharanpur Constituency.

Mr. Munfaat Ali (League) polled 3,151 votes, while the Congress candidate Mr. Zafar Ahmad, polled 2,177 votes.—A.P.

Congress Delegates' Election To-day

49 Candidates To Contest 25 Seats: Polling Begins At 8 A. M.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

As previously notified the Congress delegates' election will take place in the City of Bombay today (Sunday) in all the seven Ward Constituencies. The polling hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

The polling booths for the different constituencies are located at the following places:

A Ward—Office of the "A" (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee, 151, Bazaar Gate.

B Ward—Cutchi Lohana Mahajan Wadi, Vadgadi, Mandvi.

C Ward—Liadhar Wadi, Junction of Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road (Behind Gold Filled Leather Works).

D Ward—People's Jinnah Hall, Near Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

E Ward—Savata Mali Bhuvan, Meher Hall, Opp. Byculla Railway Station. near Victoria Gardens.

F Ward—R. M. Bhatt High School, Gokhale Society Road, Poibavdi, Parel.

G Ward—C. K. P. Hall, Ram Maruti Road, Dadar.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

The following are the candidates contesting the elections:

A Ward: 2 seats:
1. Sjt. F. M. Pinto.
2. Sjt. Madan Shetty.
3. Sjt. S A. Brelvi.

B Ward: 5 seats:
1. Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji.
2. Dr. Dhirajlal T. Anklesaria.
3. Sjt. Hatim L. Darbar.
4. Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.
5. Smt. Maniben Kara.
6. Sjt. Narbheram Narshidas.
7. Sjt. Shivdas Champsi.

C Ward: 5 seats:
1. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.
2. Sjt. Bhagwandas Kapadia.
3. Sjt. Bhanushankar Mancharam Yagnik.
4. Sjt. Gajendranath G. Sharma.
5. Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.
6. Sjt Gunottam P. Hathising.
7. Sjt. Jethmal Narandas.
8. Sjt. Mahadeo Prasad Misra.
9. Sjt. Manilal Jemal Sheth.
10. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
11. Sjt. Soondardas Morarji
12. Sjt. Umashankar Ramswarup Dixit.

D Ward: 5 seats:
1. Sjt. Achyut Mahadeo Nanivadekar.
2. Sjt. Asoka Mehta.
3. Sjt. Gunvantlal Varajdas Kapadia.
4. Sjt. K. F. Nariman.
5. Sjt. M. R. Masani.
6. Sjt. N. B. Panthaki.
7. Sjt. F. R. Lele.
8. Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap.
9. Sjt. S K. Patil.
10. Smt. Sundar Anandrao Pawdwal.

E. Ward: 3 seats:
1. Sjt. Abdul Hamid.
2. Sjt. Abid Ali Jaffarbhai.
3. Sjt Miralal A. Dave.
4. Sjt. Keshav Laxman Borkar.
5. Sjt. Rajaram K. Achrekar
6. Sjt. Rajram Madhavrao Khandray

F Ward: 2 seats:
1. Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami.
2. Sjt. K. Vithal Rao.
3. Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh.
4. Sjt. L. V. Kondaye.
5. Sit. S. B Mahadeshwar.

G Ward: 3 seats:
1. Sjt. I. S. Patel.
2. Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas
3. Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas
4. Smt Shantaba' G. Vengasarkar.
5. Sit Taiuddin F. Ajmeri
6. Sjt. V. M. Nanavaker

The system of voting is what is known as "Cumulative" and the election will be conducted by the B.P.C.C. through its own Polling Officers in accordance with the Constitution

The counting of votes will commence from 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall.

APPEAL TO A WARD VOTERS

Send Brelvi And Pinto By A Thumping Majority

Sardar Thamansingh and Messrs. Jumuklal L. Mehta, Lala Sunderlal Nigam, G. R. Jore, Ibrahim Kasam Bangdiwala, S. V. Kanchan, B. P. Koolurkar, Joachim Aranha and Y. G. Karkera have issued the following:—

We appeal to the Congress voters of the 'A' Ward to equally divide their votes between Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and F. M. Pinto. Their symbols are "Aeroplane" and "Plough" respectively.

The election will take place today (Sunday) and the polling hours are from 8 a.m. and 12 noon and from 3 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

We earnestly hope the voters will weigh the significance of the day and turn up to the polling booth and send Messrs. Brelvi and Pinto to the B.P.C.C., by a thumping majority.

Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and F. M. Pinto add:—

We confirm the above arrangement and request the voters to exercise their votes accordingly.

Bhagwandas Kapadia Withdraws in Favour Of Huteesingh

Syt. Bhagwandas Kapadia, in withdrawing his candidature, has issued the following statement:—

"I wish to announce my withdrawal from the elections of the B.P.C.C. from the C Ward in favour of Syt Huteesingh, Barrister-at-Law, and a Congress Socialist Party Candidate.

"We were all looking forward to the election of Syt. Yusuf Meherally. Now that he has been disqualified, it is the duty of all to support the candidature of Syt. Gunottam P. Huteesingh. I wish to appeal to all those friends who had promised assistance to me, to support his candidature."

"GOOD CHARACTER SHOULD BE LIFE'S GUIDING PRINCIPLE"

Prof. Charles S. Myers On Choice Of Suitable Career

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay and the Reception Committee, a Lecture on "The Choice of a Suitable Career" by Professor Charles S. Myers, was delivered at the Convocation Hall, on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m., when V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor presided.

Explaining the early career of the youth, Professor C. S. Myers said that, while going through the stages of imitating, learning and assimilating knowledge, the youth instinctively betrays tendencies to follow advices and guidance of the immediate guardian responsible either through parents or relations at home, and teacher or Professor in schools and colleges.

So the advice and guidance given to them have to be so adjusted and moulded as to suit the necessities and requirements of future life, when they would be called upon to bear certain responsibilities in private and public life. Invariably, it so happens, that a child determined for a particular kind of life. May not be in possession of the certain requirements and qualities, to cherish his ideal in life. The efficiencies or deficiencies that confront the future career of child, in attaining its desired goal, seriously tell upon the guidance of guardian or guardians, without the aid of whom the child concerned miserably fails to carve out a successful career.

FOREMOST PRINCIPLE.

He then cited various examples to show different types of children are destined for particular kind of work wherein they come out with proficiency and distinction. Whatever may be the course of the ideal adopted by the individual, the one and the foremost principle which he should learn and cultivate, is good character, the sole guiding principle in life, that would, to a most part, help him in shaping his destiny and purpose in life. The schools and colleges, being the training ground of character and knowledge, should shoulder equal responsibilities in the selection of a suitable career for the younger generation.

The president gave a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, on behalf of the students of the University of Bombay and the public.

Warad Withdraws In Favour Of Nariman

Mr. Warad one of the candidates for B. P. C. C. Elections from the D Ward has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. K F. Nariman and appeals to his constituents to vote for Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Panthaky's Appeal

Mr. N. B. Panthaky appeals to the voters of "D" Ward to vote for him in the election to the B.P.C.C.

NEWLYWEDS ! AND OTHER MARRIED COUPLES !

Do you want a lusty

SON and HEIR ?

Perhaps you want a charming little Daughter ?

But maybe you are afraid the child might be of the wrong sex !

YOU do—you are ? GOOD ! That is where you require our help. Our "SEX SELECTOR" shows how to get the child of the sex you desire. No drugs—nothing to take—GUARANTEED HARMLESS. Nature's way, but with the guiding hand of modern Science.

Write immediately for free Folder "B.G." without any obligation enclosing 1 anna Stamp for Postage - To THE AGENT "BIORHYTHMS", 207, HORNBY RD., FORT, BOMBAY.

ERADICATE COMMUNALISM

(Continued from page 30)

political forces that were rending them aside Hindus and Muslims lived with complete mutual regard and affection

To say that the difference they had was on account of religion was totally wrong. Religion never taught people to hate each other. Where was the Muslim who believed in the tenets of Islam who did not want Freedom, the Premier asked; and where was the true Muslim who did not believe in universal brotherhood? He had yet to come across a Hindu who could show that Hinduism taught intolerance of Islam. One of the articles of Mahatmaji's faith was respect for every faith, because every faith was based on the fundamental realities of the world; else they would never have survived so long, nor acquired so many followers.

IMPART CORRECT KNOWLEDGE.

Coming to the specific problems that had been raised by Doctor Hamid, the Premier said that spreading literacy was not enough, but they must impart correct knowledge. One of the biggest problems confronting them was that of adult education. There were modern methods of solving those problems, such as the use of educative films, but the Government had hardly enough funds. The Premier, however, accepted the claims of the Muslims for a generous provision for education on the principle that it should be given to those who needed it most.

The Premier had also a word to say about the devious ways of misplaced charity, and said that the subject of charitable trusts was under the consideration of Government.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, speaking next, said that if there was one question which puzzled him greatly, it was the question of Hindu-Muslim differences. When he went to the villages he saw no distinction between the peasants and farmers belonging to either community. It was only when he got into a train and heard cries of "Brahmin water" and "Muslim Chay" on station platforms, that he was reminded of the two communities in India. Otherwise he thought that India was inhabited by Indians and not by any particular community.

It appeared, continued the speaker, that there were certain people who could not allow the Hindus and Muslims to be united. Muslims thought that the Hindus were men of honeyed words, who spoke soft; but when they had Swaraj they would rule over the Muslims. The Hindus, on the other hand, were afraid that with the advent of Swaraj, India would be invaded by foreign nations, and they might walk into the trap of the Muslims. With such fears and doubts running in their head the communities had remained disunited, with the result that a handful of Britishers ruled over the land in the same manner as a single shepherd tended a whole flock of sheep. When would this situation end the speaker asked and made answer that it would end when they were united.

Proceeding, Sardar Patel observed that there was not in the Congress Constitution a single communal item. Congress recognised no differences between the people on the score of religion. Congress was only striving to achieve Freedom, and only that ideal was clearly laid down in the Congress Constitution. One set of people there were, who said that the Congress was for the Hindus and another set of people who said it was for the Muslims. But in truth Congress was there only to fight for Freedom. Congress was pledged to make India Free; not to achieve independence for this community or the other but for India as a whole.

ENEMIES OF NATION

The speaker believed that those who gave education on communal lines were enemies of the Nation, and those who disturbed the communal harmony were enemies of Freedom. Every attempt to achieve perfect unity between the two communities brought Freedom nearer and nearer.

Sardar Patel thought that the days when Britain ruled India by force of arms had long gone by; she was able to hold India in bondage because of the communal disunity that prevailed in the country. The communities must have trust and confidence in each other. After all they were labouring under the same immense handicap—slavery; and to break the fetters of slavery they should forget the past and work in a spirit of unity.

Although the Constitution was imperfect and had been imposed on the country the Congress had accepted offices to do what little they could. Without the full confidence and support of the Muslims the Ministry would be able to achieve nothing.

MINISTRY FELICITATED

Concluding, the Sardar paid a compliment to the manner in which the Congress Ministers were tackling communal problems, and said that with Mr. Kher as their Premier, every community could be assured of being treated justly.

After Mr. S. A. Brelvi had proposed a vote of thanks to the Ministers who had accepted their invitation, as well as to Dr. Hamid who presided on the occasion

U. P. Governor's Clash With Ministry?

Responsibility For Arrest Of Pt. Parmanand

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: December 18.

SPECULATION IS STARTED WHETHER, IN ARRESTING PARMANAND UNDER SEC. 124-A, THE GOVERNOR ACTED ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE WITHOUT CONSULTING THE MINISTERS?

A question was put to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding this arrest and reasons thereof, at a meeting held here on Thursday last.

Pt. Jawaharlal, however, while saying that he did not know full facts about the case, happened to remark in the course of his reply that MINISTERS' HANDS WERE TIED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND "THINGS COULD BE DONE EVEN WITHOUT CONSULTING THEM."

IN SOME QUARTERS SOME SIGNIFICANCE IS ATTACHED TO THIS REMARK AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE GOVERNOR ISSUED ORDERS OF ARREST OF PARMANAND OVER THE HEAD OF THE MINISTRY.

Regarding the release of the remaining political prisoners in U. P., convicted of violence, it is stated that the GOVERNOR HAS EXPRESSED HIS DISAPPROVAL OF THEIR RELEASE AT PRESENT.

THE CONGRESS MINISTRY, THEREFORE, ARE POWERLESS TO EFFECT EARLY RELEASE OF THESE PRISONERS.

OUDH CHIEF COURT'S CHIEF DIES OF HEART-FAILURE

LUCKNOW, December 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. G. Smith, of the Oudh Chief Court, who had undergone an operation for appendicitis, on Thursday, in Balarampur Hospital, died at 6 o'clock this evening. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

The immediate cause of the death was heart failure. He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Smith was aged 52. He came to India on 29th November 1907.

References to Mr. Justice Smith were made at the Barristers' dinner at Carlton Hotel, to-night, by Mr. Justice Thomas (Officiating Chief Justice), Sir Maharaj Singh and other speakers.—A. P.

REMBER THE BASIC ISSUES

(Continued from page 33.)

tune with the national ideal, it is natural that differences should manifest themselves. It may be that criticism of the Ministerial policy does not take full count of the handicaps the Ministries labour under. It may be that there is too much emphasis on untested political doctrines. Such criticism may not appear 'bona fide' to those engaged in the Parliamentary programme. In protest against this they are liable to take up a self-righteous attitude. Developments like these are definitely unhealthy. Into the position in which each side finds itself, it imports the rigour of partisanship. A sense of betrayal is expressed from both sides and the situation is aggravated by the addition of disappointed ambitions.

COMMON IDEAL FORGOTTEN

All this comes out of the common ideal being temporarily forgotten. The main task of the Congress is not the devising or adoption of this or that social measure, however excellent or unexceptionable. The creed of the Congress is the achievement of Purna Swaraj. A man or a woman becomes a Congressman or a Congresswoman by signifying assent to that creed. Every political act is to subserve to that ideal. Whatever further it is pro-Congress. Whatever obstructs it is anti-Congress. Self-assertion and struggle—there are the means by which Nations achieve their common objective. These become pitiful exhibitions when differences divide the national forces. Success in common endeavour becomes impossible in the face of internal divisions.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESSMEN

To sum up the task before Congressmen and Congresswomen in the coming months will be:—

i. The eradication of all partisan rancour in Congress ranks.

ii. The development of the Congress organization as a more effective fighting instrument.

iii. The adoption of a two-fold Parliamentary programme—

(1) aimed at releasing mass energy and consolidation of national forces under Congress aegis;

(2) seeking to ameliorate and bring relief to the masses so as indirectly to enable them to participate in the national struggle more vigorously.

iv. The intensification of the Freedom movement and its correlation to International developments automatically leading to the next assault on the remaining citadels of foreign domination.

This is how I visualise the next development in the Congress programme. It will be my duty to help in its evolution. Our slogan must be—

"Fight One Enemy; Fight under one Ideal". It is in furtherance of that ideal that I seek your votes to-day.

Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman, well-known Indian expert in Sugar Cane industry and the retiring president of the Indian Science Congress.

HAJI OF TURANGZAI DEAD

The Man Who Fought Against British

The "Khilafat" publishes the following message from Peshawar dated 17th December:

After prolonged illness Haji Saheb of Turangzai died on Tuesday. Thousands of tribesmen took part in the funeral procession. Haji Saheb was born in 1832 in Peshawar. He established 381 schools in the N. W. Frontier Province. The foundation alone of Islamia College, Peshawar was laid by him. In 1914 he migrated to the tribal area and fought against the British several times. He has left three sons, the eldest of whom Badshah Gul, is his successor.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Joint Committee To Consider Agricultural Debt Relief Bill

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Madras Legislative Council will meet on Tuesday the 21st to consider about the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, the Leader of the House will move "This House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses, consisting of 14 members, 7 from each House, to consider the Bill and will suggest names of members to be nominated to the Committee".

The President will on taking the Chair announce four names for a panel of Chairmen. The House will then proceed with the election to the House Committee.

A large number of interpellations have been received. About 25 will be answered.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

PARSIS' HEAVY DEFEAT IN PENTANGULAR CRICKET

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The first match in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament was played off at the Brabourne Stadium during last week. It turned out to be a very tame affair. Although the Mahomedans were without the services of three or four of their greatest players, namely, Syed Wazir Ali, their captain for the last three years during two of which he won the championship successively, Syed Nazir Ali, Manomed Nissar and Lieut. Mahomed Hussain, they did not find any difficulty in administering a severe defeat to the Parsis. In the absence of Wazir Ali, their captaincy was entrusted to S. M. Kadri, the Islam Gymkhana skipper. The Parsis fielded practically a local side under the leadership of Homi Contractor.

K. R. Khalap of Dig Vijay Mills winner for three successive years of the three miles race organised by the Goa, Hindu Association of Bombay.

Homi Vajifdar, their old skipper, having proved a failure in bringing them victory, they made this change. But in the absence of a strong combination, Contractor's XI fared much worse than Vajifdar's men had done against more formidable rivals in the previous years.

HEART-RENDING FOR C. C. I.

The contest looked more like a local Gymkhana engagement than like the great carnival for which it is famous. The attendances were remarkably poor in almost all parts of the stadium. It must have been a heart-rending sight for the authorities of the Cricket Club of India who had expected a large income from the Tournament. With the Parsis out of it, I am afraid the number of spectators will grow thinner and thinner. This is all due to the communal tug-of war between the four principal Gymkhanas with the C.C.I. as the scape-goat. I have no doubt L R Tairsee and his Gymkhana must be very happy and jubiliant at the failure of their opponents to whip up sufficient interest and enthusiasm among the public to make the tournament a success without the co-operation and support of the Hindus. The others must be sadder and wiser by their present experience.

WHAT NEXT

I am not yet aware what these communally-minded folks will do next? Will they settle the stadium dispute amicably and continue the tournament in a friendly spirit as before or will they abolish it for good and ring in the Zone Quadrangular from next year? Perhaps, it is yet too early to forecast either way. The feelings on both sides must be far too strained to give the questions a calm and careful consideration. However that may be, one fact is abundantly clear that without the participation and support of the Hindu community, the Pentangular is a dead letter. Even a Quadrangular without them would be as lifeless. Those who witnessed the encounter between the Muslims and the Parsis on all the three days were almost unanimous in their opinion that the tournament was a farce and it had little interest for them. Even the players themselves did not feel sufficiently enthusiastic about their jobs. They just wanted to make the best of a bad bargain. And that was all

PARSI BATSMEN ROUTED

Homi Contractor was lucky with the spin of coin and had the benefit of batting on a perfect wicket carefully nurtured by Andrew Pereira, the ground manager of the C.C.I. But strange to record, the Parsi batsmen found the battery of Muslim bowlers in Shahabuddin, Amir Elahi, Mubarak Ali and Saeed Ahmed, difficult to withstand and six of them fell with only 76 runs on the board. But for the plucky stand by Minoo Patel, their fast bowler, who contributed the highest score of their side namely, 44, and Canteenwalla (35), Palia (25), and Tarapore (22), they would have been in a terrible plight. Ultimately their innings closed at 178—not a bad figure in comparison.

Amir Elahi had bowled so well at the beginning that he claimed three wickets for 9 runs only. But this deadly spell did not continue and gave away 33 more runs without increasing the size of his bag. Saeed Ahmed had also three wickets to his credit which cost him 10 runs a piece.

VAJIFDAR'S SPLENDID SHOW

For the Muslims, Mustaq Ali and Kadri began in excellent style. The Parsi bowlers had no terrors for them whatever. At 49, when Mustaq Ali had scored 32 in his characteristic manner he threw away his wicket by running himself out. Then there was a collapse, four wickets falling for an addition of 42 runs only. Vajifdar was mainly responsible for it. During a spell after tea he claimed three wickets at the expense of 14 runs only. These disasters had materially altered the situation against the Muslims But on the following day, Amir Elahi and Mubarak Ali turned the tide in their favour again by batting in a most courageous manner, the former scoring 40 and the latter 32, runs. Of course, this would not have been possible if Nariman had not come in the way of Nagarwalla and collided with him in a silly way when the latter was about to hold an easy catch offered by Mubarak Ali in the early part of his career. The Muslim total then stood at 157 for 8 wickets. However, the Muslims managed to raise it to 201 gaining a lead of 23 runs. Vajifdar proved to be the most successful bowler capturing 5 wickets for 92 runs a splendid achievement at his age!

MUSHTAQ'S PROPENSITY

The Parsis fared even worse in their second venture than in their previous outing. Amir Elahi and Saeed Ahmed created havoc again in their ranks The former bagged 4 wickets for 25 runs while the latter claimed 3 for 38. With the exception of Vajifdar and Palia who scored 31 and 29 runs respectively, none of the Parsi batsmen could do themselves justice. They were all dismissed within the space of 126 runs. The Muslims found little difficulty in collecting the 104 runs to win the match. Mushtaq Ali alone contributed 44. Had he not been run out again in his usually hasty manner, he might have carried his side to victory himself However the Muslims won the verdict with eight wickets in hand.

They are now to meet the Rest in the second round, the engagement commencing on Tuesday next. The Europeans who were down to play the Hindus in the same round have been as expected, conceded a walk over by the latter. They would now meet the winners of the former match in the final round. The Rest have secured the assistance of two Ceylonese celebrities in F. C. de Saram and Jayawickrane and they hope to give a fight to the Muslims. A. S. de Mello, the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control and the Cricket Club of India, will lead them. The Europeans who have produced a comparatively moderate side will be skippered by J. E Tew of the Bombay Gymkhana. None of the matches are likely to produce cricket of the Classical order But the engagements are likely to be more even and exciting The Muslims are of course the favourites for the Championship But it would not be at all surprising if one or the other turn the table on them.

Nawabzada Yemin-up-Mulk's ADVANCE winning the Idar Gold Cup from H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's Sappho on Saturday.

No Quarrel With Kisan Sabha

Objectionable Activities Alone Disapproved

Rajen Babu Clarifies Issue

PATNA, December 18.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in the course of a statement, explains the position regarding the recent resolution of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, supporting the action of three District Congress Committees in North Bihar dissociating themselves from Kisan (Peasant) activities carried on by Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, President of the Provincial Kisan Sabha, who is also a member of the A.I.C.C and the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, and a subsequent resolution passed by the Sabha, criticising the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee resolution.

Babu Rajendra Prasad says that the Congress resolution has pointed out that the Kisan propaganda is being carried on in a way considered by the Committee to be detrimental to the best interests of the country Speeches have also been made openly encouraging violence in one form or another and this has been responsible for the development of a situation "fraught with dangerous potentialities".

Proceeding, he says that it is wrong to assume that the Kisan Sabha has been banned, or any attempt has been made to suppress it. The Committee has only asked Congressmen who are working therein, to dissociate themselves from objectionable activities. The Congress has no quarrel with the Kisan Sabha which is an independent organisation, and is free to follow any programme it chooses, but "The Congress has a right to call upon its workers to dissociate themselves from activities which it considers objectionable, especially when of a nature calculated to say the very foundation of Congress policy and programme."—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Cross Rates Easy Due Lack Of Support

BULLION SLIGHTLY BEARISH WHEAT ACTIVE

BOMBAY, Dec 18

NEW YORK COTTON

Influenced by better Bombay and outside buying. New York cotton displayed better activity during the initial stage. But operations were restricted. Later prices reacted on hedging and southern selling.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market was moderately active on scattered buying. But enquiries were restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat market was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec 18

Previous closing	8.21
To-day's opening	8.26
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	8.22
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec 18

Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.66
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.67
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 169-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 18

New York cotton displayed considerable activity following better Bombay and Liverpool cables with prices showing inclination to approach loan levels but in absence of fresh incentive market leans to hesitancy.

Trading in March commenced at 8.26 i.e. five points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and Bombay cables which induced local and trade buying but subsequently prices eased on some hedging and southern selling with rate falling to 8.22 where it closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 18

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.20/8.18) 8.16/8.16
January (8.30/8.30) 8.26/8.26
March (8.35/8.34) 8.33/8.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 18

American December (4.66) 4.65
American January (4.68) 4.67
Sakels January (6.61) 6.63
Sakels March (6.57) 6.59

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 18

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 169/12. The market exhibited considerable activity on option dealers buying and covering by prominent speculator with price gradually rising to Rs. 170/4 at which point some profit taking developed and March slid back to 169.6.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 18

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec 18

Previous closing	4.99 11/16
To-day's opening	4.99 11/16
To-day's closing	4.99 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 18

Previous closing	4.99.67
To-day's opening	4.99.70
To-day's closing	4.99.62

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 18

Previous closing	147.18
To-day's opening	147.18
To-day's closing	147.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.70 and then eased to 4.99.67 on lack of support but undertone kept steady.

Franc opened at 147.18 and continued very steady with small variations. London stocks closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.112) 11.110
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.12) 94.95
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£190 1/2 buyers £190 3/4 sellers) closed
Lead (£15 3/1 buyers £15 13/16 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £45) closed
Glasgow Iron (sh. 112) closed

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India and speculators sold. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 18

Spot	(19 1/16d.)	18 15/16d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.)	18 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 18

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-9 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 18

	10-0	p.m.
Silver ready	47	1 6
Silver Magsar	47	1 6
Silver Posh	47	2 6
Gold ready	34	7 9
Gold Magsar	34	7 9
Gold Posh	34	8 0
Sovereign	22	6 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Increase In Note Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 18

On the Money market Christmas currency demand again sent the note circulation up by over nine million sterling to nearly 502 million. This brings the total in circulation within a measureable distance of the all-time record of 504 million of last August.

Credit continued to be in plentiful supply, with loans into the New Year obtainable at one and a quarter per cent. Discount rates further slipped away, although the market's chagrin was somewhat mollified as it obtained more Treasury Bills allotted.

Wall Street opened irregular.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Dec 18

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 14 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 14 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 14 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 18

Wheat January	5 1 0
Wheat May	4 14 6
Linseed May	7 14 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Dec 18

Liverpool wheat December closed at 91 7/8 as against the previous closing at 91 3/4

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98 to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 18

Closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 18

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 33 1/8) dol 33
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/8) dol 32 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 58) dol 57 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 107 3/4) unquoted.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 5/16 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers
Dunlop December (£22 sellers)
Lightning December (£21 sellers)

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16 value) 7 1/4 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 11/16 sellers) £15 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 18

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 90 1/2 and May at 90 5/8. The market was moderately active on scattered buying but general enquiry was restricted by fears of Russian shipments.

PANDURANGASHRAMA SWAMIJI'S MEMORIAL FUND

A general meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to consider the recommendation of the Committee of Management of the Fund that the amount standing at the credit of this fund be transferred to the Bombay Sabha of the Shri Chitrapur Math as proposed by them for carrying out the specific objects of the Fund subject to the terms and conditions attaching to it.

OLIGARCHY RULES INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Ashok Mehta's Lecture At Jinnah Hall

"We have reached a stage in India, where new financial interests are in the saddle and where commercial and industrial interests are trust in the back-ground," declared Mr. Ashok Mehta speaking on "Problems of Indian Industry," at Jinnah Hall on Friday. This was the second discourse in the Lecture series organised by the Congress Socialist Party.

Indian industry showed signs of decay, the speaker said, when Indian political prostration synchronised with foreign economic aggression. But two hundred years ago Indian fabrics were the pride and glory of India in foreign countries and it was a historical fact that those, who wore them in England were persecuted.

Fiscal autonomy, the speaker observed, was a farce and the treatment meted out in recent years to the basic industries of this country was well-known. Giving several instances. the speaker dwelt on the protection given to the Steel, chemical and other industries.

OLIGARCHY RULES.

Although India was mainly an agricultural country, there were more than a crore and a half engaged in industry But at present about 30 giant trusts or concerns controlled about 70 to 80 per cent of India's Industrial life. Seventy-five people, he opined after citing statistics, with 1,000 directorships between them, dominated and dictated the economic life of this country and decided India's economic destines.

The two great impediments in the development of Indian Industry, the speaker concluded, were Imperialism and capitalism.

BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS' UNION

S. L. Sindhe, R. G. Waghwale, Shankarrao G. Kate and nineteen other Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union have issued the following:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union was convened in the Union office on Sunday, the 12th December

The General Secretary and his associates have issued a bandbill under the name of the Union and have circulated a report that is Dadasaheb Jagtap, M.L.A. has been expelled from the Union. The members of the Bombay Mill Workers Union and mill-workers should not give any credence to such people.

The President cannot be removed except by the General body and we the members of the M. Committee of the B. M. W. Union hereby declare our full confidence in Dadasaheb Jagtap and request all workers to continue their confidence in him and to get their grievances redressed through him.

Health Ministers' Conference

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Conference of Health Ministers will be held on December 28 at Fort St. George at 11 a. m.

Health Ministers from seven provinces will attend the Conference. Provinces will not be represented are Orissa, North-Western Frontier Province, Punjab and the United Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 167/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 170 on private cables intimating passing of the Farm Bill. So far there is no confirmation and no details are available. There was active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 170/12 when the improvement was checked by realising and prices declined to Rs. 170/6.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and there was some realising in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 169/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	169	12	0
Broach J/A	172	0	0
Oomra D/J	151	0	0
Oomra March	151	10	0
Oomra May	152	12	0
Bengal D/J	131	0	0
Bengal March	131	12	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th December	10,072
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	275,533
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	459,970
Decrease	184,437

TRADING IN SHARES

Trading in February commences from 23rd instant.

January settlement to end on 5th January 1938.

X'mas holidays from 24th instant to 2nd proximo.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6/19/9. London/Paris Exchange rate was 10 points down at 147.18 Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.99 11/16. Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., state that early the prices advanced on bear covering. There followed a recurrence of nervousness however prices falling back on speculative resales and fresh bears selling but the market partially recovered. The market is awaiting the announcement regarding the United States Treasury's intentions as to the price to be paid for domestic newly mined silver. Yesterday London silver prices advanced 3/8d. to 19 1/16d. India and Speculators bought, offerings were small On rise some Bears extended the commitments. The market was uncertain with some Bears covering and others selling short. Later on the market was steady but quiet with rates unchanged. Offers for spot and forward have been made to Americ who bought spot but not yet replied to forward offers. New York spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal quotations gained 100 to 150 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly firm with improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 47/11 but later realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 47/6. Gold was quiet on increased offerings.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	6
Magsar	34	7	9
Posh	34	8	0

SILVER

Ready	47	6	0
Magsar	47	6	9
Posh	47	7	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 18

Bengal Fine new 136/38
C P 1 new 166/68
C P 2 new 160/61
Arvi new 162/63
Berar new 152/54 old 116/21
Khandesh new 144/45 old 116/21
Jaina Sailu new 145/46 old 116/21
Burwah Sanavad old 116/21
Mathia new 139/44 old 81/101
Broach old 158/65
Punjab 4 F new 186/88 new +[illegible]
Punjab 289 F new 240/45 new +[illegible]
Sindh 4 F new 185/88 new +[illegible]
Sindh N T new 222/24 new +56/62 Mr/Ap
Kampala old 305/310 new +122
Manza new 273/75

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 18.

London Market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40/0/0
Standard copper 3 months £40/5/0
Electrolytic copper £45/0/0
Bombay Market.—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 39/8
Copper Sheets Rs. 48/8
Tone:—Steady.

DALAL STREET

From Grave To Gay Situation

Extensive Demand For Steel Ordinaries

Cements A Feature On Dividend Prospects

BOMBAY: December 18.

The Market, when it closed some eight days back, the situation was grave, but to-day it was gay with improved buying and prices ruled very steady. All forced selling, on behalf of defaulting parties, was easily absorbed by the growing demand in the last few days and there was some fresh buying, which put up prices. The undertone of the Market was good, although some believe that the Market will be maintained for some time till all the recent buyings are unloaded on outside Operators.

There was extensive buying in Tata Steel Ordinary shares, which were strong with scarcity of sellers. Steel Dfds. also were firm, but new buyers were cautious. Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a good enquiry for Kohinoor shares.

Associated Cements were a feature where buyers are confidently looking for a steady rise in prices. It is said that dividends of 7-1|2 per cent. is now declared and with the end of the year a further dividend to the extent of about Rs. 3-1|2 next February will be given. It is generally believed that the profits will be about rupees one crore and forty-five lakhs.

The undertone of the Market was very good, but in view of approaching Holidays we do not look for any wider movement, but Professional Operators are expected to support the market as the recent drop was too rapid and the technical position of the market is healthy.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	360	0
250	BOM. DYEING Rs. 25)	966	4
100	CENTURY	238	12
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	266	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	240	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0 6	0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	136	4
166	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	195	10
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100	Indore	67	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	123	2
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	358	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	565	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,205	0
250	Model	55	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	281	4
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	295	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	63	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1.950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	96	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	255	0
100	Swan	105	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,400	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	29	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1582	8
125-500	I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	6
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	8
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED	143	4
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14	8
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4	42	0
200	Oriental (125)	4,400	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	7
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old	140	10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 10)	1512	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
	BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	11
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 8)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	230	0
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	195	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	152	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bombay Dyeing (965) 970 965 972 965 972 966
Century 238/12) 235 240 236 238
Central India (263/12) 267 261 265 266
Kohinoor (342/8) 350 347 351 346 350 360 358
New Great (280) 282 281 283 281
Simplex (95) 96 92 96 93 96
Swadeshi (252/8) 255 252 257 255
Associated Cement (140/8) 145 144 142 143/8 143
Andhra (1505) 1510 1512
Tata Hydro (151/4) 151 152/8
Tata Power (1427/8) 1427 1433 1435 1432
Tram. Ord. (122/3) 122/8 119/11
T. Steel Dfd. (1200) 1170 1160 1192 1185 1200 1175 1200 1185 1190
T. Steel Ord. (268) 263 264 261 268 270 265 268 264 268 267
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163) 165
Bellapur (176/4) 178 177 180
B. Steam (253/12) 252 259 255 253
B. Burma (672/8) 672 667 678 676

1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1432	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100	C. Province	97	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500	Tapti Valley	761	4
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	8	6
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	10
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	XD34	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	54	0
	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1190	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	267	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	180	0
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (13-12)	253	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	676	4
50	D Conty. (Rs. 8)	234	6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4-1-0	
50	TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	97	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	143	12
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	728	12
	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	82	0
15	Scindia	23	8
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	543	12
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6	1|4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1541	4
6	1|2 p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
	p.c. Wistnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3 4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
	p.c Sholapur	83	12
	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 9/
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 Loan 106/4
per cent 194. Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104/12
6 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

per cent 1953/63 112 4
per cent 1955 125
5 per cent 1945/55 120/8
1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

per cent B P T 1974 110
4 per cent W Deb 1974 109
per cent M Deb 1949 113/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent W P T 1956 131/8

Tone steady:-

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec. 17.

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	79	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115	
5 per cent 1942/47	110	
3 per cent 1949/52	99	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101	5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112	5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy Steady	52/6	

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 155 March 153 May 158 July 159 Oct. 165 at Cross Rate 4.99 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 167/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.73 Rs 39 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 169/14—Liverpool July 4.76 Rs. 37 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 167/8—New York May 8.26 Rs. 16 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 11/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 169/14—New York July 8.31 Rs. 15 at Cross Rate 4.99 11/16

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 18.

All foreign markets were easier on liberal Russian shipments being a depressing factor. The U.S.A. Agriculture Department estimates.

	Bushels	Last year.
Winter Wheat	685,100,000	519,013,000
Spring Wheat	188,900,000	107,448,000
Total	874,000,000	626,461,000

The local market was quietly steady but sudden improvement in cotton checked every selling. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	14	0
Wheat January	5	1	0
Wheat May	4	14	0

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 18

Yarn No.	Dec. Rs.	Feb. Rs.	Apr. Rs.
10s.	132	130	128
20s.	166	164	162

HE GAVE HIS BEST TO ART

But Waged War Against Pandits Of Platitudes, Jargons And Slogans

By GAGANVIHARI L. MEHTA.

When one has known a person from one's childhood, it is difficult to recall the impressions of a first meeting. That is my difficulty with Kanaiyalal Vakil. He was my eldest brother's friend for over thirty years and my earliest recollections of him relate to what I heard of Vakil's activities in the social and literary spheres of the Elphinstone College. Vakil was not meticulous enough or perhaps diligent enough and certainly not conventional enough to pass his examinations too regularly and well. A favourite joke of his was that he used to get into "guard's van," that is, the supplementary results of the University Exams. But he shone in the debating society and in the Shakespearean Society; he was fond of speaking and was a lover of literature and the dramatic art.

Even in his college days, Vakil not only held his views strongly but gave expression to them strongly and somewhat vehemently. And if he was inpatient, impetuous and even at times inclined to be a little intolerant, it was at once the reflex of the intensity of his convictions and the sincerity of his feelings such persons are apt to be misunderstood and even disliked except by the few who love them or by the fewer still who seek to understand them. But if mankind crucifies its saviours, its pioneers and reformers have surely to pay some penalty. Vakil paid it until at last even a phlegmatic public recognised the value of his distinctive contribution.

Turning Point

Vakil's visit to Europe, although undertaken for purposes of education or health, was a turning point in his career. It enabled him to attain the consummation of what were till then half-conscious yearnings and somewhat vague ideals. He decided to abandon the idea of a "career" and to devote his energies to what he conceived to be his life's missions which was the service of Indian art. Of his contribution in the various spheres of art-criticism, others more competent than myself have spoken and will speak. But of his passionate interest in and genuine love of art, there can be no question. He gave of his best to it, day and night, and that too for a period of over fifteen years. I remember years ago before he became a full-fledged art-critic, his praising a picture of Syt. Ravishanker Raval in the "Vusami-Sadi"; a few months later that picture won a gold medal at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. Vakil had a discerning eye and a keen sense of appreciation, but I believe he deliberately trained himself for his work and his achievements were probably due more to his capacity for taking infinite pains than to anything else.

War On Platitu

Vakil's "bete-noire' was the man who substitutes ready-made formulas and cheap slogans for honest thinking, the exalted "leader"—he was very fond of inverted commas in his sarcasm—who repeats facile platitudes and cliches instead of trying patiently to learn and master, the Convocation-speech-producer who resorts to sentimental jargon where sustained mental exertion is necessary. In his earlier days when he wrote in Gujarati, he used to attack the coining of "labels" as a mode of criticism: the method, for instance, of describing some writer as the "Byron of Gujarat" or some place as the "Brighton of India." For "leaders" particularly who having made their mark in some one sphere of activity or often not even having done that) air vague generalities on "art" and "Indian culture," he had a contempt which he could ill-conceal. The gravamen of his charge was that our so-called leaders are wanting in a real sense of responsibility and that the real workers are ignored and sacrificed while the "leaders" fight for the limelight. As he once remarked to me, people should not be asked their opinions but to state their convictions and how far they would carry them out in practice.

Not that all the criticisms and strictures of Vakil were justified or unbiassed. Indeed, as Chesterton remarks somewhere, the nearest we get to impartiality is when we admit our partiality. It might also be urged with reason that Vakil tended to ignore at times the difficulties of our conditions. But, to do him justice, let us not forget that his impatience, like that of many greater men, was born of his zeal, and his intolerance of his sincerity of purpose. If he was liable to strong likes and dislikes—and I am not aware how far they influenced his judgment of the work of the person concerned—he was, in a fundamental sense, intellectually honest and utterly disinterested. Indeed, if he had a fault, it was a lack of sense of practical values which is essential for worldly success. Experience was giving him a poise and balance by rubbing off some of the angularities from which in his mature years, he might have suffered. Unhappily, he has been snatched away just when he was harnessing the wisdom of age to the enthusiasm of youth.

Unique In Journalism

Vakil spoke better than he wrote and he talked the best of all. In fact, his writings left one a little unsatisfied as though the real point had been somehow missed the allow was sharp but went a little astray. It seemed as though his thoughts and feelings outran his power of expression with the unfortunate consequence that he could frequently convey rather vaguely what he meant to do. Although he was a relentless critic of style and himself laboriously built up one for himself he did not aways or entirely succeed in establishing a vital contact between himself and his readers which is the secret of good writing. Nevertheless, through the Art Columns of the "Chronicle"—a unique feature in Indian journalism—Vakil developed his ideas and cultivated public opinion, a service unequalled in modern India.

Frank To The Core

In an age when we measure the worth of individuals not by what they are but by what they own, Vakil's life and work constituted at once a challenge and a protest. He had a personality which was pugnacious yet immensely likeable once you came to know him. Beneath his somewhat rough exterior, he was emotional and even impulsive. Physically almost an invalid, he was indomitable in spirit. He was simple at heart and utterly unsophisticated even like a child. He was frank because it never perhaps crossed his mind that such frankness is not "proper" in the drawing room atmosphere. He had genuine sympathy for the poor and especially struggling artists combined with a rigid standard of judgment for their work. He was generous and attached no importance to money as such. In a world of commercialised values where virtue is bought and God Himself is sought to be bribed through appropriate gifts, such men as Vakil are rare and their loss is consequently all the more poignant.

Late Mr. K. H. Vakil

SOME HIGHSPOTS IN HIS CAREER

Age: Forty-Six.

CAREER:

Art, Literary and Dramatic Critic for over twenty years.

EDITOR:

Architectural Year Book and Journal (during the first years of publication.)

"Roopa-Lekha" (Jt. Editor), the art quarterly published from Delhi.

"Drashti"—Art Monthly, Bombay.

Correspondent, "Archives Internationales De La Danse", Paris.

INSTITUTIONS AND MOVEMENTS

President and founder the "Rasa Mandal", President, The Universal Arts League", Hon. Secretary Prize of Delhi Scheme, Hon. Secretary, Regional Committee for Western India of the India Society's Exhibition of Modern Art in London, Hon. Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Lucknow Art Exhibition. Initiated the arts and crafts survey subsequently undertaken by the Government of Bombay.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS:

As the Art Critic of the "Bombay Chronicle" and contributor to some of the leading art journals here and abroad for over twenty years then, wrote articles on Indian painting, architecture, sculpture, art-crafts, music and dancing too numerous to mentioned here. Read papers at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Royal (and the Indian Institute of Architects) Society of Arts, London, India Society, London Friends of India, London, Art Institutes in Florence where he was the first Indian delegate to the First International Congress of Music and appointed visiting Honorary Member of the exclusive art club "Leonardo", the celebrated institute of the Lungarno,

He has been responsible for the following:—

BOOKS ON ART:

"At Ajanta", "Rock-Cut Temples Around Bombay", "Panoramic India", "Indian Women and Art in Life", "International Needs of Music", "From Hellenism and Havellism to Vital Art", "Modern Art in Western India", "Modern Indian Painting" (in Press), "Sangit Bhava" (foreword), "Portfolio of Paintings—Indian", Sass and Elizabeth Brunner, Hungarian artists (foreword), Directory of Gujarat Arts and Crafts (Gujarati), "India's Pilgrimage"—album of drawings by Kanu Desai (foreword), "Bombay Revival of Indian Art"—Art-crafts section.

ORGANIZED ART EXHIBITIONS:

At Bombay, Khar, Surat, Ahmedabad and helped Lucknow and London Exhibitions.

TRAVELS IN INDIA:

Lectured on Indian Art at Nagpur, Patna, Calcutta, Allahabad, Benares, Delhi, Lucknow, Poona, Surat, Umreth; Ahmedabad. Visited the leading art institutes in Hindusthan and Bengal and the School of Art and Museum in Madras.

TRAVEL AND WORK ABROAD

He visited Europe twice. During his first visit, he toured the leading continental museums and art galleries and made special studies in London and Manchester. His time in London was divided between art galleries and the South Kensington and British Museums. In Manchester, he was a member of the "Graphic Club" of the Athenaeum, one of the leading art clubs of the city. He was appointed a member of the Rylands Library known all over the world to students of Oriental art for its rare collections—an exclusive institute whose membership is open only to 'bona fide' research students. The membership thesis he selected was "The Itinerary of Line", aiming at the examination of the development of line in Eastern art. During his second visit to Europe, as an envoy and only Indian delegate to the First International Congress of Music, representing H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur, his special subject of interest and study at Florence were of course the great world-renowned art galleries of the city but he studied particularly the frescos in the Florentine churches supplemented by similar study visits to Venice, Assissi and other Italian towns made famous by Italian Renaissance. He was appointed honorary visiting member of the "Leonardo" the art institute meant as an exclusive privilege of the leading Florentine exponents of art and culture.

In Paris the Louvre and the other art galleries and museums as well as the Musee Guimet which devotes special attention to Oriental art were again studied by him.

In London, as during his previous visit, he visited the art galleries and museums but paid special attention to the collection of Indian "miniature" paintings and drawings at the South Kensington and British Museums.

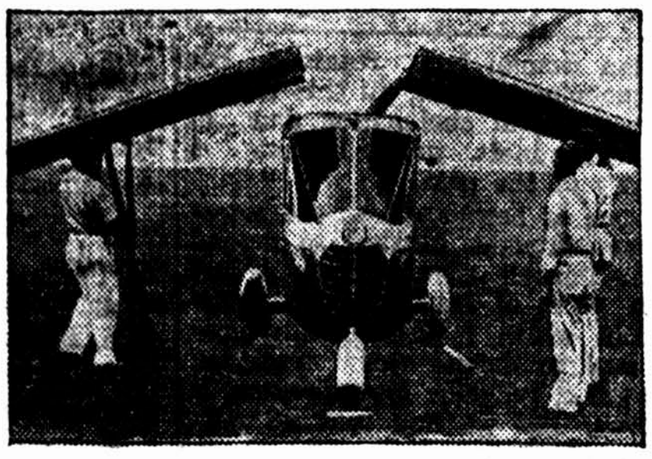
He was for nearly a year busy writing a book on art incorporating his first-hand investigations of European Art and thus illustrating the place and enduring, universal, value of all aspects of Indian art in the light of those investigations.

His paper on "The Affinities in Indian and Italian Architecture" read some time ago before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the paper on "Methods of Evaluating India's Artistic Heritage" read recently before the Bombay Historical Society were part of the two chapters in that book.

As these subjects would indicate, he had already engaged in working out art problems and thesis hitherto untouched by writers and exponents of Indian art.

This Auto-Plane Runs, Flies

A WATERMAN arrowbile, a combination airplane and automobile, has been undergoing a series of tests at Cleveland, O. The wings can be detached and the power from the motor can be switched from the propeller to the rear wheels, thus providing a neat runabout for land travel and a plane for the air. The plane is said to be one of the safest ever made. It cannot loop or be forced to spin or stall.



The Better Mousetrap

THE long-sought "better mousetrap" seems to have been invented at last. It was exhibited at the recent National Inventors Congress in New York City. The trap operates on what its inventor, E. L. Harrison, of Portsmouth, O., calls the "perpetual motion principle." A device lures the unsuspecting mouse through a doorway by the smell of cheese or bacon. When the door shuts behind it the mouse, alarmed, scampers ahead through a corridor, disregarding the tempting bait. The corridor is so wired that it catapults the mouse into an adjoining chamber, at the same time throwing the entrance open again for the next victim.

Christening Quintuplets

FIVE new high-speed, super-powered locomotives built for the Seaboard Railway have just been christened Miss Virginia, Miss Carolina, Miss Georgia, Miss Alabama and Miss Florida in honor of the five States served by the lines over which they will travel. They are known as the "Steel Quins." The locomotives, the largest in the southeastern states, are 110 feet long, 16 feet high, weigh close to 400 tons each and develop 4,000 horsepower and are expected to haul coaches at record speeds.

How Foods Spoil

DEATHS from food poisoning have averaged about 800 annually in the United States during the past fifteen years. "Ptomaines," or poisoning due to eating decayed products, or to growth of organisms in food, were formerly supposed to be formed in canned foods left in the can after opening.

It is now known that the poisoning was rarely due to the effect of the metal of the can. The food was either already dangerous when put in the can, or it spoiled on standing in the air.

Farmers Create Autos

PROBABLY few owners of motor cars have ever realized that if it wasn't for the farmer and his farm products, no complete automobile would be possible. To make an automobile the manufacture requires linseed oil for paints, oil, soap and glycerin. This comes from flax. Corn makes rubber substitutes, alcohol and solvents; the upholstery, gaskets, carpeting and lubricants are derived from wool; hides of cattle furnish the leather, glue and upholstery; cotton aids in the production of safety glass, brake linings and timing gears. Soybean oil, mohair, molasses, hog bristles, lard oil and acid from hogs contribute to the making of paint, solvents, shock-absorber fluids and anti-freeze.

This Auto-Plane Runs, Flies

A WATERMAN arrowbile, a combination airplane and automobile, has been undergoing a series of tests at Cleveland, O. The wings can be detached and the power from the motor can be switched from the propeller to the rear wheels, thus providing a neat runabout for land travel and a plane for the air. The plane is said to be one of the safest ever made. It cannot loop or be forced to spin or stall.

The Better Mousetrap

THE long-sought "better mousetrap" seems to have been invented at last. It was exhibited at the recent National Inventors Congress in New York City. The trap operates on what its inventor, E. L. Harrison, of Portsmouth, O., calls the "perpetual motion principle." A device lures the unsuspecting mouse through a doorway by the smell of cheese or bacon. When the door shuts behind it the mouse, alarmed, scampers ahead through a corridor, disregarding the tempting bait. The corridor is so wired that it catapults the mouse into an adjoining chamber, at the same time throwing the entrance open again for the next victim.

Christening Quintuplets

FIVE new high-speed, super-powered locomotives built for the Seaboard Railway have just been christened Miss Virginia, Miss Carolina, Miss Georgia, Miss Alabama and Miss Florida in honor of the five States served by the lines over which they will travel. They are known as the "Steel Quins." The locomotives, the largest in the southeastern states, are 110 feet long, 16 feet high, weigh close to 400 tons each and develop 4,000 horsepower and are expected to haul coaches at record speeds.

How Foods Spoil

DEATHS from food poisoning have averaged about 800 annually in the United States during the past fifteen years. "Ptomaines," or poisoning due to eating decayed products, or to growth of organisms in food, were formerly supposed to be formed in canned foods left in the can after opening.

It is now known that the poisoning was rarely due to the effect of the metal of the can. The food was either already dangerous when put in the can, or it spoiled on standing in the air.

Farmers Create Autos

PROBABLY few owners of motor cars have ever realized that if it wasn't for the farmer and his farm products, no complete automobile would be possible. To make an automobile the manufacture requires linseed oil for paints, oil, soap and glycerin. This comes from flax. Corn makes rubber substitutes, alcohol and solvents; the upholstery, gaskets, carpeting and lubricants are derived from wool; hides of cattle furnish the leather, glue and upholstery; cotton aids in the production of safety glass, brake linings and timing gears. Soybean oil, mohair, molasses, hog bristles, lard oil and acid from hogs contribute to the making of paint, solvents, shock-absorber fluids and anti-freeze.

Milestones of SCIENCE

A BATON which glows in the dark is attracting attention at the Radio City Music Hall, New York City. It is of such brilliance that it can be seen easily from the rear seats of the balcony. The audience sees what appears to be an isolated red light, which is the phosphorescent-looking tip of the baton, while the orchestra toward whom the full-length of the rod is directed sees its full-lighted length when it is in a vertical or horizontal position.

ACCORDING to a report made to the American Chemical Society, more than one hundred million gallons of gasoline will be used by American aircraft during the year 1937. National consumption in 1936 was 81,000,000 gallons while world use during the same period was 252,000,000 gallons.

A CLEARER understanding of the mechanism of flame propagation in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine is the aim of an investigation now in progress in the laboratories of the National Bureau of Standards, at Washington, D. C., in co-operation with the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics.

Peering Into an Ailing Stomach

DR. RUDOLPH SCHINDLER, of Berlin, Germany, has designed a new instrument by means of which it is now possible for medical men to peep right into the very inside of a patient's stomach. It is called the gastroscope. In the accompanying photograph a doctor connected with the faculty of the Georgetown University Medical School is looking through the gastroscope into a model of the human stomach. It is planned to make the instrument available to the poor in clinics at emergency hospitals.

Gas Masks for Juniors

GERMAN school children, kindergarten tots and even babies are now being fitted with gas masks in the first wholesale distribution of these essen-

tials to modern civilization and modern warfare. Government officials are overseeing the distribution of the masks and giving instructions how to wear them, how to take care of them and just how to act in case of an invasion by enemy planes carrying gas bombs.

Dimples By Process

AMONG the patents granted at the United States Patent Office during the month of September was one for a dimple-making device, another for a combination stocking drier and cooking contraption and three new gadgets to hold up stockings.

The dimple-making device is an adjustable arrangement which aims at complete dimple control. It has four possibilities: first, three dimples, one on each cheek and one on the chin; second, a pair of cheek dimples; third, a cheek and chin dimple, and fourth, a singlet for cheek or chin. You tie the device on with a pretty bow just before retiring, adjust the dimpler and wake up in the morning with an all-day dimple.

Bullet-Proof Vest

Japanese Druggist's Invention

Troubled by the casualties on the Shanghai and North China fronts, an Osaka druggist has perfected a bullet-proof vest for military use. Delighted by the results of tests, the army is sending a number of the vests to the front for distribution among soldiers in the areas of greatest danger, the "Hochi" reports.

The inventor is Mr. Shonosuke Yamamura, 49, a member of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly. His drug store is at No. 92, 4-chome, Higashi Tanaka-machi, Minato Ward, Osaka.

Mr. Yamamura's anxiety about the safety of the soldiers and bluejackets at the front led him to design a bullet-proof vest which would be light, convenient to carry and effective at comparatively short distances. With the assistance of Colonel Maki of the 4th Division, he succeeded in finding the right combination of materials for the jacket.

The vests were tested by the 8th Regiment, which found that they cannot be penetrated by a pistol bullet even at short range and that they protect the wearers from machine-gun and rifle bullets at any distance over 200 yards. The vests weigh about 8.2 pounds.

His Spirit Shall Ever Abide!

PURDAH

Women Must Unite To Abolish This Evil System

(By ERAJ AHMED KHAN).

"Animals are slaughtered forcibly—we call it Barbarism; people are killed deliberately—we call it Patriotism; women are caged tyrannically—we call it Purdah System," says the author of the following article, indicting the institution of Purdah in India.

India is on the verge of a great change. One of the chief obstacles in her way is the Purdah system. It is an anachronism. Unless India is shorn of this shameful custom there is no hope of national unity, national freedom and national regeneration.

ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH

The seclusion of women seems to be prehistoric. With the idea of making woman his property man decided to hide his favourite from the sight of others. And, then, India, from time immemorial has been blessed by a series of invasions. The roots of the Purdah system, therefore, are deep. When one race forced its way into India the inhabitants of the place hid their womenfolk from the sight of the invaders. With every new invasion the roots of the Purdah system went deeper. The Sakas or Scythians, a nomadic people, pushed their way from the west into India and established themselves in the Punjab, Sind, Gujerat, Rajputana and Central India. The inhabitants of these places realising the force and strength of the invaders kept their women in seclusion. So after every successive invasion the Purdah system took a turn for the worse. The Mohammedans, when they penetrated into India, found this custom prevailing. They, unfortunately gave it a religious interpretation and adopted it. Today it has taken a definite shape which is very unhealthy for the growth of a nation

DISASTROUS EFFECTS ON HEALTH

From a physical point of view the effect of the Purdah on our women is disastrous and dreadful.

An inactive life led in seclusion leads to obesity, flaccidity, and other infections and ailments. More often than not, a substantial portion of income is spent on medicine and curative methods. A custom that keeps one half of a country's population under complete seclusion can never be defended on any ground. But fanaticism makes our people so senseless, so unreasonable that it is difficult to convince anybody that it is a crime to keep women in seclusion. It is a crime against humanity, a crime against nature, a crime against the elements, to deny sunshine to any breathing body. Girls and women, instead of utilising fresh air and sunshine, instead of leading free and healthy life, are kept in seclusion not only for a limited time but indefinitely until they perish. Their only recreation in life is to eat every day and to sleep every night. It is a pity that even young innocent girls who should be playing freely with their playmates and thus breathing a free air are caged in seclusion and crushed under the rough and cruel system of Purdah. If only our women are given freedom Indian life would take a sudden turn for the better. A real social consciousness would then be born. The seclusion of our women has made them narrow-minded, given them chronic diseases and amplified their superstitions. We often hear that the Purdah is fast breaking in India. But it is only among an infinite minority that this custom is being slowly eradicated. And even then the pace of the process is hardly commendable.

WOMAN'S ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The seclusion of an Indian woman is also due to economic dependence. The greatest problem with which the world is faced to-day is the economic question. In India the problem is more acute. From Cape Comorin to the North of Kashmir the same old story repeats again and again. The abject poverty of the people is terribly shocking. Where the problem is less acute we are faced with the economic dependence of woman. When the Indian woman has regained her economic freedom, all this talk of seclusion, of subjugation and of backwardness, would become a story of the past.

One is bewildered at the argument brought forward to defend the Purdah system. There is not an atom of reason in any argument which is dogmatically produced to defend this tradition. Often a religious interpretation is given, but we find that no religion has enjoined such purdah as we have it to-day in India. The system, out and out, is an indefensible one.

EDUCATION——NOT IN EXAMINATIONS

It is said that the Indian girl is becoming more modern day by day. But merely passing the Matriculation Examination is not enough. Even this type of education is mostly within the compound of four walls. Life as we begin to learn with the passing of every sunset is broader and harder than the days spent in the school or college compound. It is a continuous struggle from the beginning to the end. It is ridiculous to say that a girl is educated if she has passed the several academic examinations. It has been found that even after the completion of the highest examination in a school or college a girl is not fit enough to face the real problems of life. The habitual mode of living in a secluded quarter coupled with some centuries of subjugation has made our fair sex unable to come out in the open field, has made her timid to rebel against the manifold injustices heaped on her by the atrocious irony of man. The status of an Indian woman in practically every home is nothing more than a "child-producing machine". Year after year she has to pass the same process of giving birth to a child. No wonder maternal and infant mortality is on the increase

There is nothing more absurd and hateful than to enjoy all the life by yourself and deny the same opportunities to your partner. But the custom is such that unless it is plucked out root and branch there is no hope of salvation. Animals are slaughtered forcibly—we call it barbarism; people are killed deliberately—we call it Patriotism; women are caged tyrannically—we call it Purdah System. Life, indeed, is a paradox on this planet.

LET WOMEN ACT!

Mere condemnation of this evil will never do any good. What is really wanted is action. Lack of unity among us has enfeebled our nerves to gather ourselves together in any joint attack on any custom. Let the women decide among themselves that they will no longer be governed by unreasonable men, that they will not be dictated by untutored brains, that they will not submit to a most abominable and evil custom of the day. If they make up their minds that they will fight to the end to gain their freedom, then no force would dare deny them their rights. There are men, and a lot of them too, who are willing to help women in every possible way. But women must act. They must organize, they must move. Battles of social emancipation are won, not by talking, but by standing shoulder to shoulder and marching forward with heads erect

A custom is always despotic. If it does not suit a portion of humanity, if it cannot keep pace with the march of progress and time, if it is too old to walk hand in hand with the advancing society, it must Be Changed.

WHAT A CHANGE!

"Is it you? ....."

"Why? ....."

"Can't believe my eyes! Such vigorous health, so suddenly?"

" ..... "

"The other day you writhed with pain and were awfully pulled down. But now, you are the very picture of health."

"Yes, you're right..... While I was in the throes of pain, a kindly neighbour ran up to me offering help. Hearing my complaint she suspected a menstrual cause and at once brought me LODHRA."

"LODHRA?"

"Yes, LODHRA.....But mind, only three doses worked the miracle."

"A potent remedy, indeed! Most women need it badly."

LODHRA

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR MENSTRUAL COMPLAINTS AND TONIC FOR WOMEN.

(By Charles R. Gerrard)

It is only within recent years that Indian Art has been given the important place which it deserves. This is in a large measure due to Kanaiyalal Vakil, whose sudden death brought to a close, a career of one who gave Indian Art that necessary and vital stimulus. There have always been periods in the history of Art when new vital blood was necessary, like the revitalising influence of a blood transfusion which brings back life to the dying human being. The ever-changing evolution of art will never reach its last chapter, for the stream of Art is ever-flowing. Each pioneer in its history is like a stepping stone brooking the stream of uncertainty, sometimes diverting its course. Vakil's position was a turbulent stream on occasion, because of his strong conviction, and candour in his propaganda for the progress of the new outlook in Indian Art. His frank criticism did not always please those whom he criticised, but nevertheless in their hearts they were grateful for his guiding inspiration and enlightenment.

FORCEFUL ORATOR.

As an orator Vakil was forceful and convincing by his logic, and impressed us by his sincerity. He was no flatterer, but was ever ready to encourage artistic talent whenever and wherever he found it. He believed that the evolution of modern Indian Art depended upon the new generation of artists working out the destiny of Indian art logically to its past traditions, but making it something more vital to the present. He was never conservative in outlook, but placed his faith in the development of the younger generation, and rightly expected them to produce art worthy of modern India, consistent with her present day aspirations, which he regarded necessary to a national art: at the same time, his views were not restricted to a watertight compartment, not merely a repetition of tradition which belonged to an India of another age; consequently his many followers represented the new India. The Bombay School of Art will always be grateful to Kanaiyalal Vakil for his sympathetic interest, and his loyal support. He did so much to bring recognition to the students, especially during the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art held in London, in 1934 when he so ably acted as the Hon. Secretary of the Regional Committee. A Scholar as he was, his inborn love of Art was not confined to any isolated branch, for, he regarded all art of importance, no matter what form of expression it assumed, and as something permeating life itself. He has left this troubled world, but by his ceaseless energy in the cause of art, Indian art was enriched by his having lived; in death his soul speaks to us now to carry on his work to higher achievement. We who knew him so well, can clearly imagine his spirit giving us in our profound grief, that consoling message of encouragement

'Observation'—The witness was on the stand during an important trial.

"You say," thundered the defense attorney, "that you saw the two trains crash head-on while doing sixty miles an hour. What did you say when this happened?"

The witness shrugged.

"I said to myself," he replied, "'this is a helluva railroad!'"—Mark Hellinger in "New York Times."

Art Mourns His Loss

(Continued from Page 7)

took advantage of his position.

His great virtue was that he took particular care to see that no harm was done to anybody. Several institutions taking interest in Art drew upon his services and he never hesitated to offer them. He was often invited to see rehearsals of several programmes and gave expert advice and guidance. Syt. Kanaiyalal in this way had great opportunities to find out real Artists and to improve them by his constructive suggestions. Similarly he was invited by organisers of exhibitions for the selection and sometimes even for the arrangement of models for the Exhibition Syt. Kanaiyalal took great delight in this work as he thought that it furthered the cause he so much cherished

As A Journalist

He was not merely an Art Critic. He was a Journalist also He had natural talent for journalism and he took fullest advantage of it. His association with the "Chronicle" was a great asset to him and to the cause he advocated. The "Chronicle" also never hesitated to offer him all facilities and opportunities. There was vibour in his pen. His expression of thought was natural and therefore convincing. He never minced matters. He expressed his views and offered criticism in clear and unambiguous words. His greatness lay in offering side by side constructive suggestions. If his criticisms which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" from time to time were collected and put in a big book-rorm the public in general and the Artists in particular would be richly benefited. There was not a single subject which he did not discuss or criticise If any Artist wants to have any inspiration or suggestion, he has merely to take up such book properly indexed

Indian Artists And New Delhi

When New Delhi was in construction, Indian Artists were neglected Those in charge of the construction of New Delhi thought that Art and Artists existed only outside India It was Syt. Kanaiyalal who boldly proclaimed that India had both Art and Artists. This propaganda was no joke It was raised against very responsible and highly placed officials. It was difficult for the voice of India even to reach New Delhi. But Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil succeeded not only in getting his voice heard, but succeeded to get for Indian artists their proper place in New Delhi. Where persons of note failed, Syt. Vakil of cherished memory succeeded. He was responsible also for formulating a scheme to encourage promising Indian Artists

Films And Handicrafts

As noted before, his definition of Art was very wide. He championed the cause of handicrafts, Indian Cinemas and other important branches of art. Every Picture House was keen to get his opinion and be guided by it. In this sphere also, his criticisms were constructive and he assisted the cinema proprietors a great deal in their new ventures. He was mainly responsible for the inauguration of the "Motion Picture Society of India." Needless to say, that he was the first President and a fitting one

Music

Reference has been made to his love of music. Though he was not a trained and scientific Musician, yet he knew much of that science. It could be said without exaggeration that many Musical Conference or movements in connection with Music had the association or guidance of Syt. Vakil Of several Conferences of Music, he was the heart and soul. People liked music, but very few understood and appreciated scientific music. Greater credit, therefore, goes to him for his work in this direction.

Another Trip To England

There was an International Congress of Music at Florence. I thought him to be a proper person to attend it and, therefore, deputed him as my representative. He learnt much by his presence there and his constructive mind made much use of his experience gained at the Conference.

A True Friend

He was a great friend of mine. Why did he become my friend? His love of the cause, his sincerety and his good heart were responsible for the friendship. Another real cause of his friendship lay in his habit of not assuming greatness. Humble he could remain, without yielding his personality or sense of self-respect If the cause required his services, he would never hesitate to sit up till early hours of the day It would be very difficult to find another person who could replace a friend like Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil.

Directory Of Artisans

He knew that India had many Artists and Artisans. But people were ignorant of that. The Artists want employers. A solution for this he found in the directory of Artists and Artisans. The task was tremendous and great. Syt. Kanaiyalal never allowed himself to be deviated from his path simply because the task was stupendous. And, he thought this task necessary and therefore, he meant to do it But Alas! He has gone, but has left a noble idea behind. Only another great soul like him will be able to take it up and carry it on to success.

Vision Of Academy

Syt. Kanaiyalal had originality in him. He had conceived many new schemes for the benefit of Art, amateur artists and students. He

(Continued on page 50)

Why 'OVALTINE' suits every individual taste. Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years, conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

A Mother's fond duty

BREAST-feeding is the best—the natural way—to ensure baby's birthright of a strong constitution. By taking 'Ovaltine' regularly before and after birth every mother can ensure an abundant supply of breast-milk and build up and maintain her own bodily strength during the nursing period.

'Ovaltine' is a complete and scientifically balanced tonic food prepared from ripe barley malt and creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. It is highly concentrated nourishment in easily digestible and readily assimilable form.

'Ovaltine' possesses all the elements of perfect nutrition in correct combination and proportion to build healthy nerves and tissue and to maintain strength and vitality. Unlike imitations—'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to give bulk and reduce manufacturing costs—nor does it contain starch. 'Ovaltine' stands in a class by itself because it is 100 per cent. pure health-giving nourishment.

'Ovaltine' is packed in 4½, 9 and 18 ounce tins. Compare these weights with imitations. 'Ovaltine' gives more in Quantity—more in Quality and, therefore, more in Value. It is the best and most economical food beverage you can buy.

'OVALTINE'

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast-feed their Babies

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agents

JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras & Karachi.

OE/219

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I trust you know already through the local newspapers announcements that the Hon. Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Kaka Saheb Kalelkar has kindly consented to preside over the deliberations of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering, to be held at Azad Maidan, Bombay on 25th to 28th December 1937.

This will be my last letter to you in connection with the Gathering. Next Week, when this Corner appears in the "Chronicle," most of you, I believe, will read it in Bombay. I have reports that about 250 are coming from Sind, 25 from Delhi. 35 from Ahmedabad, 30 from Baroda, about 150 from other parts of Gujarat, about 200 from all parts of Maharashtra: In all from outside about 1000 to 1500 children will come—Such are my expectations.

As regards the local children, how can I ever put a figure of their attendance. My hopes are that they will be present at the functions in tens of thousands. Every child, belonging to Bombay or any part of India will show his or her talents in Music, Sports, Paintings, etc., etc. Have you read full particulars about the Gathering? If not, send for them to-day, from the General Secretary. C/o. "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

One important thing those children who are coming from outside to attend the Gathering may kindly give the following address to their parents or guardians for communicating with them at Bombay: C/o. The 4th All-India Children's Gathering. Victoria Building —2nd Floor. Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay. Telegraphic Address: Care Sujanson, Bombay.

PRIZE WINNERS:

The following are the prize-winners of our last competition. They could find out the greatest number of objects beginning with letter "K," given in the picture:—

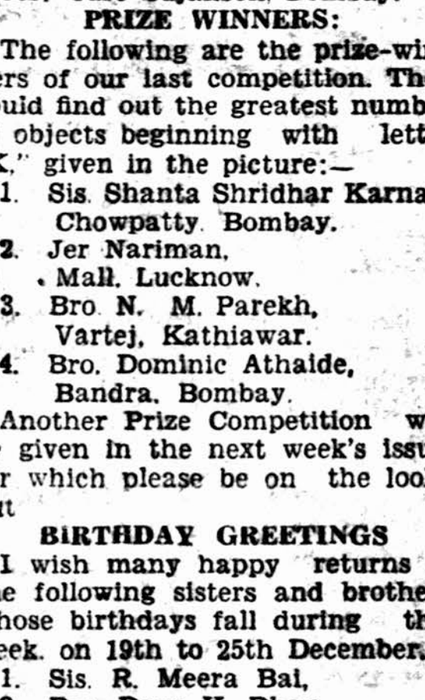
1. Sis. Shanta Shridhar Karnad, Chowpatty. Bombay.
2. Jer Nariman, Mall. Lucknow.
3. Bro. N. M. Parekh, Vartej, Kathiawar.
4. Bro. Dominic Athaide, Bandra. Bombay.

Another Prize Competition will be given in the next week's issue, for which please be on the look-out

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I wish many happy returns to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays fall during this week. on 19th to 25th December.

1. Sis. R. Meera Bai,
2. Bro. Daya K. Dhan,
3. Bro. Mirza Ahmad,
4. Bro. S. D. Bhabha,
5. Sis. Radha Jagtiani.
6. Sis. Alloo Engineer,
7. Bro. H. Sen Gupta,
8. Sis. Florie D'Souza,
9. Bro. Solomon Joseph,
10. Sis. Jaya Desai,
11. Sis. Jassu Mehta,
12. Bro. Ramchandra Iya.
13. Bro. Shan Singh,
14. Sis. Marie Flynn.
15. Bro. Jamshed Master,
16. Sis. Sarala Mody,
17. Bro. Gopal Rajan.



Bro V. C. Gupta is an enthusiastic reader of our Corner.

RE. EXHIBITION.

It is now a platitude to say that a child's greatest yearning is for a world which is all his own, in which the things around him are what the child mind regards as important and essential; in which the purposes which rule the world are the purposes that move the child: and in which the child's creative and cultured desires attain fruition. How different is the actual world in which the child has to live from such a world—as the normal average adult creates for the child! There is obviously a clash between the desires of the child and the desires of the adult, but how few people actually realise that the child has his own legitimate purposes and how very frequently the child's purposes are frustrated.

However, there is now an increasing desire on the part of the people to think of interests of the child as the child sees them, and to use their own imagination to understand the desires of the child, and their possible fulfilment. The All-India Children's Association has made the development and fulfilment of the child mind its main object, and in organizing an All-India Children's Gathering an attempt is made to give the child a world of its own, where only the child's purposes find expression and where everything is in tune with the child mind. The child world will particularly find embodiment in the Exhibition to be held at the time of the Gathering (25th to 28th December, 1937)

Side by side with giving the child an opportunity to see his world of imagination made into reality, the exhibition will also be of great educative value for the parents and teachers by showing them what the child wants, and the variety of child imagination.

SOME FEATURES.

1. The Child's Environments and Surroundings.

(a) Child's Room.
Useful, hygienic, pleasant and suggestive arrangements for the child's comfort.

(b) Book Land.
Selected library of children's books—collection of children's papers and magazines.

(c) Workshop.
Wood-work, metal-work and tools

Notes:—

(1) Schools and parents are specially requested to offer suggestions for the above items.

(2) Booksellers and publishers are requested to loan books for the Exhibition. They will be on sale, and the proceeds will be handed over. Unsold books will be returned.

(3) Workshops and evening institutes, and handicraft departments of schools are requested to lend their co-operation and assistance.

2. Children's Creative Work.

(a) Painting, drawing and designing.
(b) Leather-work.
(c) Embroidery and sewing.
(d) Wood-work—carving, carpentry, fretwork, etc.
(e) Metal-work.
(f) Weaving, basket-making etc.
(g) Modelling—clay, wood, and paper models. All kinds of toys.
(h) Miscellaneous. Any kind of suitable handwork not included in the above.

The Fourth All-India Children's Gathering

will be held at Azad Maidan, Bombay

On 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December 1937

All Boys and Girls can attend

FULL PARTICULARS FROM:

General Secretary,
"GULISTAN"
Khar-Bombay 21.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

1. Several prizes will be offered for different types of work.
2. Only children between the age of 5 and 16 years are eligible for the Competition.
3. The competitor must state province, school, form, name, address and age very clearly on each exhibit.
4. A fee of annas 2 will be charged for each exhibit. The exhibits will be placed in appropriate stalls set up for the purpose.
5. The exhibits must reach the Secretary on 20th December, latest. The delegates may hand over their exhibits to the Secretary on 25th December.
6. The exhibits must be sent at risk and cost of the competitors, but will be returned free of charge after the exhibition is over.

SPECIAL STALLS.

I. Schools and children's groups are invited to apply for special separate stalls. Only a nominal fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for each separate stall.

II. Dealers in children's goods and requirements may also hire special separate stalls. For plans and charges, please apply.

III. Applications for the special stalls should reach the Secretary before 20th December.

All communications and parcels to be addressed to the Exhibition Committee Secretary.

Miss SARALA DESAI,
Marie Cottage,
Turner Road,
Bandra, Bombay 20.

SPORTS PROGRAMME.

Monday and Tuesday—27th and 28th December, 1937.
Time 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

For Children under 10 years old.

BOYS.
(1) Handkerchief Race.
(2) Dressing and Undressing.
(3) Blind-fold Race.

GIRLS.
(1) Musical Chairs.
(2) Memory Test.
(3) Blind-fold Race.

For Children between 10 and 12 years old.

BOYS.
(1) Wheel Barrow Race.
(2) Sack Race.
(3) Bazaar Race.

GIRLS.
(1) National Flag Race.
(2) Three-legged Race.
(3) Bazaar Race.

For Boys and Girls above 12 and under 16 years old.

Bro. Jetho T. Lalwani is an energetic worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari in Sind.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

BOYS.
(1) Pillow Fight.
(2) Obstacle Race.
(3) Horse-driving.

GIRLS
(1) Skipping.
(2) Three-legged Race.
(3) Horse-driving.

COMPETITION RULES.

(1) Entry Fees:—
Children up to 12 years old: As. 2 for one or more games.
Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years old: As. 4 for one or more games.

(2) The necessary form with entry fees should reach the Sports Committee Secretary, latest on 20th December.

(3) The delegates shall submit the form with entry fees latest on 25th December.

(4) Every game will carry two prizes.

(5) Any branch of the All-India Children's Association or a school whose children secure first class marks will be awarded a Challenge Cup.

(6) The decision of the judges will be final.

The entrants are requested to send their fees and forms as early as possible.

Entry forms with fees should be sent to or handed over at the following centres:—

(1) 4th All-India Children's Gathering Office. Victoria Building, 2nd Floor. Parsi Bazaar Street. Fort, Bombay.

(2) Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir. Opp. Ishwar Park. Vile Parle, (West).

RAGHUBHAI SHASTRI,
NAGINDAS MEHTA.
Secretaries.
Sports Committee

SOLD AGAIN!
(By Sis. Sindhu)

"I've had three bottles of your hair restorer, and so far it has not made the slightest difference to my appearance!" said the bald-headed customer.

"That's very strange", replied the hair specialist. "I can only advise you to keep on with the treatment, sir!"

"Well, I'll drink another bottleful but if that doesn't make my hair grow it will be the last cried the customer.

REPLIES.

Bro. Raghvendra Deshpande (Bijapur): I am glad to note that you have a desire to establish a Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari at your place. Every child can attend the All-India Children's Gathering that is to be held here on 25th to 28th December. The full particulars about All-India Children's Association have been forwarded to you. We shall be happy to enrol you as a member.

Bro. S. Adam (Ankola): I am happy to know that your poems are published in various magazines and periodicals. So, you are a budding poet—My best wishes are with you!

Bro. Gerson (Bardez)-Goa): Thank you for your letter and the enclosed form. Your fee has also been received. The Certificate will be despatched to you in due course of time.

Bro. K. V. Raman (Mahim): We have noted the change of your address. Full particulars about the All-India Children's Gathering have been forwarded to you, and we shall be glad if you attend the functions. You can send your contributions by all means at any time.

Bro. Nariman Gheewalla (Surat) A form has been sent to you. After you have returned it duly filled in, we shall be glad to enlist you in the Balkan-ji-Bari. Yes please do attend the forthcoming All-India Children's Gathering.

Sis. Chanderkala K. Zantye (Bombay): Yes, all local children whether enlisted in the Balkan-ji-Bari or not have got to enrol themselves as Reception Committee members of the All-India Children's Gathering. You never wrote your age last time, that is why a wrong enrolment form was sent to you. Another form however has again been despatched to you. From what you write and the way you write of course, none could say, you are that age! I regret I cannot write individual letters to all.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from all his sisters and brothers. He will be glad to reply enquiries to the best of his ability and help the younger generation in their small difficulties as much as possible.

Enro'ment Forms and full particulars have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. Nagindas Shah, Dabhoi, Sis. Chandrakal Zantye Thakurdwar; Bro. Raghvendra Deshpande Bijapur; Bro. Ved Prakash, Bombay 2; Sis. Merzaban Dhanbhura, Tithal; Bro. Perviz Dhanbhura, Bulsar; Bro. Nariman B. Gheevala, Surat; Bro. Ramchandra E; Savanur, Hubli; Bro. Venku Naik, Mirjan; Bro. Lal Dheer, Tardeo Road.

"The Bugle Call," drawing by a child.

POOR CHILDREN'S FUND
Dada is much obliged to:—

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

(1) Bro. Lal Kniman as (Bombay)

(2) Bro. Krishnalal C. Jhaveri (Baroda) for their kindly sending to him 8As. and Re. 1 respectively for the Poor Children's Fund.

Perhaps more sisters and brothers will send us some donations for this purpose from their little savings!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Archway in Victoria Gardens.
—Vyarawalla.

General Post Office; Calcutta.
—S. M. Banerjee.

The Bookkeeper's Botanical Blunder

YOU would never have thought that, prior to his cruise around the world, Artie Choke had spent all his life as a bookkeeper. In fact, Artie had very thoroughly convinced the lady passengers that he was a mighty explorer. That is, he had, until the incident of the palm tree.

Now Artie could have avoided this embarrassing experience if he had only remembered a certain proverb he had learned in his school days. Choose seven words from the four balloons, in which are printed what the figures are saying, and arrange them into a sentence to form this adage, which contains good advice on identyfying trees. Can you find the adage?

WHAT KIND OF TREE IS THIS?
A DATE PALM. I CAN TELL BY ITS LEAVES.
CLIMB UP AND PICK ME SOME DATES. THEY'RE MY FAVORITE FRUIT.
THIS IS NOTHING. AS A BOY, I WAS KNOWN AS THE BEST CLIMBER IN THE COUNTY.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

HE NEVER SOLD HIS VIEWS

Vakil Was An Art Critic In Real Sense

Mr. Shamim writes:—

Although my relations with Mr. Vakil were not very intimate or thick, yet I am one of those who knew something about the man and who had great respect for his services to the cause of art in general and Indian art in particular. Indian art has no doubt suffered an irreparable loss in his death and it will be long before the void created by his death will be filled. Although I was not so closely connected with him, yet I somehow or other feel that the loss is personal. I still remember his smiling face for it is in this way that he used to greet all those who came in contact with him in one capacity or the other. He was a critic in the real sense of the term and one thing that can be said with perfect honesty about him is that he never sold his views. He may have displeased many by his condid and frank criticism, but even such persons had a great respect for his opinions. And this in itself is a great triumph for the man. Another point that I want to emphasize is his deep-rooted love for Swadeshi I never saw him in foreign clothes. He had a personality of his own and we shall all miss him in our Bombay society.

May his soul rest in peace and may his relatives and dependants gain strength to bear the loss manfully from the fact that the whole province is sharing it equally with them!

WHITE LEPROSY
AND
LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180, P. O. Katri Sarai, (Gaya)

WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR?

Is it Your Lost Manhood, Youth and Vitality.

JOBHAN

will restore it all to you with renewed pleasures of Life. It contains costly jewellery. Guaranteed free from animal products.

Price Rs. 15 only.

Israr Sihat Pharmacy,

SHIKARPUR SIND & KARACHI CITY.

SUPPORT FOR VAKIL MEMORIAL

"Chronicle" Reader Mourns Art Critic's Death

Mr. V. M. Menon writes to the Editor of the "Chronicle":—

"Please allow me to express my heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of one of India's foremost Art critics. His sudden departure from this material world of ours, leaves a place which can be hardly filled up. We, the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will miss Kanaiyalal very much. Your loss in this matter is as terrible as the loss of the public who appreciate India's arts.

Let us not, for a moment, forget the man who has striven all along to raise India's prestige in the realm of art and culture. We can emphatically say here, that had it not been for this Indian Artist, our arts would have become a thing of the past and there would be no such interest evinced by the people. He has created a passion for art in the minds of all reading public and if this interest is to continue, there must be someone else who can do equal justice to Indian Arts as Kanaiyalal has done.

As some one has suggested to raise a memorial in his honour, let us not lag behind in supporting this move as such a memorial will surely inspire other budding artists to come out and do their bit for the sake of our Great Nation.

LONG LIVE VAKIL!

The Man Who Never Commercialized Art.

Mr. C. A. Muchhala writes:—

Death of Kanaiyalal Vakil is the death of an able, true and sincere Art Critic of India. Vakil was an honest Vakil of Indian Art, I should say not only Indian Art but of Art in general. To him Art was Art, whether Indian or Foreign. He did not believe in caste or bar in Art. He was, of course, grieved, nay sometimes got furious when Indian Art was neglected, wrongly criticised or wrongly represented and then he fought valiantly and conquered in the end. He had a real understanding of Art belonging to any nation. He was so much engrossed in Art that in its service he would pass many days without food, only maintaining his energies on tea. I know personally that he was many a time directly or indirectly offered fairly good remuneration if he were to cease criticising certain Art matters but he had bluntly refused the offers. I know for certain he never commercialised Art although he had many tempting opportunities if he wanted to avail of them.

Such was the true Vakil of Indian Art. Artists from all parts of the World visiting India used to meet him and many a time he used to send them on to me with oa note: "I want him to understand true Indian Art and not to be mislead or to carry a wrong impression: so kindly show—explain to him to your best ability, as you know my health does not permit me to move about much". Quite a number of Indian artists used to go to him with their pictures and he used to analyse and criticise their pictures and many a time I have seen him mixing paints and taking the brush in hand to show them the washes and touches they have missed or not done properly.

The gap made by Vakil in Indian Art World is difficult to fill, it can never be filled. Vakil is dead. Long Live Vakil!

Unity Music Conference

(Continued from page 11)

the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur shortly, he persuaded me to hold the Conference jointly in the names of the Samiti and the Mandal; for by this amalgamation it would be a real success, as the Artistes of both the institutions would come in closer contact and on the same platform and that it would have very good effect on the general public. Not only that but both the institutions would be on an easy path to success. His persuasions were such that I had no other way but to consent to his proposals and I promised him to hold the session of the Conference jointly.

Unity Music Conference

It was easy to promise but compared to my strength and ability, it was a Herculean task for me I had to think day and night how the Indian Musical Conference would be a success, as I was knowing fully well that it was no easy task to bring the artistes, both Hindus and Mohamedans of divergent views together and my ambition was that the Conference should have unprecedented success. I am now proud to say that I have at least succeeded in bringing the Conference to a successful end For Artistes of Fame, namely Sangeet Samrat Khan Saheb Alladiya Khan. Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan of Delhi. Khan Saheb Faiaz Khan of Baroda, Khan Saheb Nasir Khan, Khan Saheb Sardar Khan, Khan Saheb Pyare Khan, Professors Patwardhan Buva, Narayanrao Vyas, Baburao Gokhale, Deodhar and others of different schools took prominent part in the Conferenee. It is to be noted that Artistes of Delhi and Hyderabad of the famous family of Chandras Khan had never taken part in such Conference before this. I had genuine support and encouragement in my attempts both from Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil and His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur. I have to admit here with humility that if I had not got that encouragement from Mr. Vakil from time to time, it would have been a puzzle to me whether the Conference would have been such a success. Mr. Vakil was advising me and guiding me by his felicitous instructions from time to time. He was strongly of opinion that by the joint efforts of the Samiti and the Mandal the Art of Music would make rapid progress in Bombay. He was a lover of Indian Music and by the success of the Conference he became so enthusiastic that he offered me his best services in the development of the Art I must admit here that what I accomplished in the Conference was by the solid co-operation of Mr. Vakil.

He was enquiring me several times whether all was well, as he knew perfectly well that it was no easy task to bring artistes of divergent views, Mohamedans and Hindus, together on the same platform. There were many of my friends who informed me and tried to make me nervous that the Conference would end in a fiasco, as the artistes were of different schools and communities and were jealous of each other.

There were 8 concerts in the Conference but the public who attended all the concerts were of opinion that each concert excelled the other, for the leading Artistes of India took prominent part in one concert or the other. Mr. Vakil had attended all the concerts and when he found that each and every concert was a success, he got confidence in my management.

The Conference was terminated on 17th November. All the artistes of the Conference had an "At Home" from H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur on the 18th November at the Blavatsky Lodge where I again met the late Mr Vakil. At that time when I introduced to him Mr. Kamalakant Lohana, he was really very glad, for Mr. Lohana helped me a great deal in the Musical Conference. Mr. Vakil also introduced me there to several distinguished guests

Banganpally new Dewan. Humayun Mirza, son of Mysore Dewan has been appointed Dewan of Banganpally in South India.

Mr. Sheikh, nephew of the ruler of Baharain who has been appointed the Commissioner of Police, Baharain. He is to undergo practical training at Nasik.

It is not possible for me to forget the intense love Mr. Vakil had for Indian Art and Music and for a Gujarati gentleman to love Indian music so deeply was quite a rare phenomenon

Shocking News

Shortly afterwards when he became seriously ill and was confined to bed, he remembered me and informed me on the telephone through one of his friends to arrange for two artistes for the Exhibition on the Azad Maidan. I consented to do so, and afterwards I sent two such artistes to the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" It was a shock to me to learn from those artistes with surprise and regret that Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil had left this mortal world. I could not believe the news, but when I read the news published in the "Janma Bhoomi" the same evening, I had to believe it The next day I had been to his brother Mr. Kapilram at Santa Cruz to express my deep regret. In the death of the late Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, Indian Art and Music has suffered an irreparable loss Let his soul remain in eternal peace is my prayer to the Almighty.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our DETECTIVE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Detective Coupon 19/12	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	1
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Detective Coupon 19/12	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	1
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Detective Coupon 19/12	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	1
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Detective Coupon 19/12	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	1
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Detective Coupon 19/12	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	1
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

One of the greatest mistakes of the old Scout Movement in India was their desire to show numbers in the Scout uniform. We have in all Presidencies numbers piled up to show the so-called work that was done by paid officials of the Movement. This was so in the municipalities as well as in the villages. Troops which hardly functioned remained on official records for years. The official figures for the number of boys who passed the various Tests would be a positive proof for our statement. Another proof would be the number of scouters who are trained in the Training Camps. There can be no genuine scouting unless there are earnest and efficient scouters to whom scouting is something that will satisfy their innate interest to help the boys. Efficient scouters alone can create an efficient scout movement, and the dearth of such persons has not only existed in India, but almost throughout the world

How to create the efficient scouter is the most important problem that all interested in the movement must try to sit together and solve. The vital point is the recruitment of scouters The appeal of the movement must be made irresistible, and the appeal must go to the young for open air and healthy recreation. If young persons would realise the three fold happiness that is promised by the Scout Movement, they will not fail to come forward to become scouters and leaders of the Movement. The first is the appeal of an entirely new environment. The atmosphere of the open maidan, field or camp or so radically different from the school or the home atmosphere. Parents and educationists must eventually realise that this is the best atmosphere available for training. The second appeal is the joy of creation that is promised by scouting achievements. The young will easily feel that in scouting there is no striving after artificial objects and superfluous knowledge. The movement cultivates natural, spontaneous and healthy desires. And in the process of their fulfilment there is gradually developed efficiency and a healthy personality. The third appeal is the social aspect of the movement. The young desire comradeship in work and play, a comradeship that is offered by the Scout Movement. The Patrol system may have been a discovery of the Scout genius, but this wonderful system offers the only training ground for leadership in the midst of comradeship ,a sore need in these days of ugly egotisms and insane dictatorships.

THREE APPEALS.

These three appeals of the open air, spontaneous achievements and comradeship are enough to prove the Scout Movement to be the Ideal training centre of the young. And the appeal of the movement is made irresistible when it is known that an atmosphere of joy and happiness pervades all scout activities. I have been a scout for sixteen years, and I have done nothing during this long period which I disliked except perhaps marching to the tune of brass bands, saluting Jacks and parade in rallies organised by silly medfocres The pure atmosphere of the Scout Movement. when not sacrileged and rendered profane by self-seekers. title-hunters. honour-beggars and interfering mediocrities, is something unique and ideal. It has been the rare privilege of the Scout Movement to be the only Movement where Education and Recreation are so beautifully blended, that the young are able to realise the ideal of play in work, and work in play.

Once this background of the movement is realised, it should not be difficult to young persons to come forward to shoulder the responsibility of leadership in the Scout Movement.

The Scoutmasters in India are mostly recruited from the ranks of schoolmasters, especially physical instructors and drill-masters. Voluntary leadership is mainly available in cities. This unfortunate situation will have to be tolerated perhaps for some more years. The training of scoutmasters has naturally to be adjusted to the available quality of the recruits. The eternal "Wood Badge" course cannot suit all places for all times. Moreover wood-badge trainers and the Deputy Camp Chiefs ought to know a good deal more of modern principles of education and child psychology than they seem to have done in the past.

The I.N.S.A. intends to pay a good deal more attention to the training of scoutmasters than has been done so far. It is vitally necessary that the training of scoutmasters should not be limited to a ten days' course. Advanced course should be given from time to time to keep the interest not only of scouts but of scouters. The scope of genuine knowledge offered by scouting is unlimited. The movement encourages initiative more than any other educational movement The scouters themselves have to apply their knowledge of scoutcraft to their local situations and a good deal of experimentation must take place before we can claim to have a thoroughly Indian Movement.

The I.N.S.A. is now overlooking the need of reading. The Scouters' Union will be very soon equipped with an excellent library which will not only have books on scoutcraft, but on education, psychology, and general knowledge. There is no doubt we lack books in Indian languages and applied to Indian conditions with reference to scout subjects, but this defect will very soon be remedied if a united Scout Movement girds up its loins for progress in all directions. Meanwhile foreign books do not deserve to be discarded. Whilst there is a good deal of cheap Imperialist propaganda and snobstuff in foreign scout literature, there is a lot like books of "Gilcraft" which may be read critically and intelligently to increase our knowledge

Indian scouting has passed through dark days. more or less it has passed through a purificatory bath which was necessary after the sordid leadership into which the movement had lapsed. But a greater dawn is in the horizon. A clear and progressive movement, evolving with the times may now be inaugurated with or without the co-operation of the Baden-Powell Movement We are approaching a period of constructive progress when there must be bold planning and speedy achievement. Achievement must be three-fold. First, public opinion which had lately become so hostile to the Movement must be made to realise the need and importance of the Movement not only for the child, but for the nation as a whole. Thus the movement must spread with the full-hearted co-operation of Government, educationists and parents. Secondly, there must be an efficiency desired. The movement must be uncompromisingly purged of inefficient and untrained leadership. A higher standard must be maintained and greater attention must be paid to quality than quantity. There is no place for tamasha lovers, concert maniacs and picnic-hikers in the Scout Movement. Hard work and careful training alone will assure the future of the Movement in India. Those old scout censuses with thousands upon the paper-rolc must be burnt for good. The period of hollow show is over. No movement can thrive without a moral backbone, and movements become demoralised they are wiped out of existence or chastened by awakened public opinion. With a drive for extensive growth and quality, let there be an era of peace and co-operation. Without this the movement will be now and then misled into false channels. Let understanding rule all section. and then if the nature of the times in which we live will be realised, there will be ordered progress. The I.N.S.A. stands for growth, improvement, progress, evolution and co-operation The Seva Samiti has proved beyond measure that it stands for the same principles The spirit of Allahabad must pervade the B. P. Association. it must forget its political leanings which has caused its downfall, and it should join the ranks of nation-builders seeking happiness for the masses of mankind in an era when the world is passing through distruction, intolerance, war and hatred.

Let us not forget—Growth, Evolution, Co-operation—the firm principles for all human institutions which seek to serve and help mankind.

* * *

GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. K. M. Munshi has taken up the organisation of the Girl Scout section in right earnest. Very soon there will be an informal meeting of the leading women leaders and educationists of the city, perhaps followed by a mass rally of women in Bombay. The Girl Scout Movement must be radically reorganised and rebuilt on national lines and all women of India who love their motherland must come forward to help the cause which is so ably sponsored by Mrs. Munshi, Dr Mrs Malinibai Sukhtankar, Miss Godavari Gokhale, Miss Batliwalla. Miss Ballimal and others. All women's Associations in Bombay will be called upon to lend a helping hand and the Bhagini Samaj, the Seva Sadan, and other Samajs and Vidyalayas must not lag behind at this critical juncture when the girlhood of our country has to be saved from foreign, unprogressive and reactionary leadership. We earnestly appeal to all those who are at present connected with the Girl Guide Movement and who desire to help the cause of nationalisation to communicate with Mrs. K. M. Munshi c/o. The Indian National Scout Association, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Ladies who desire to attend an informal meeting will communicate not later than the 31st of December.

Even Trees Go Sick!

Every gardener and fruit grower knows how a pet plant or tree will go suddenly sick. It withers, the leaves shrivel and drop off.

If it is a valuable fruit-tree you try digging, liming, fertilising spraying, but only too often all your treatment is wasted and the tree dies.

The tree could not talk, could not tell you what it needed, and you had no means of finding out.

In a report recently issued by the East Malling Research Station an account is given of a fine pear-tree which went off. The leaves turned pale yellow and it looked as if it was doomed.

Saved by Iron.

In an effort to save it the plant doctors tried injections. Copper zinc and manganese in solution were injected, but all without effect. At last iron was tried.

Behold, a mircle! Within five days the leaves began to turn green again, and within ten days the tree was saved.

The public does not read Government Blue Books to any great extent, yet some of the Agricultural reports have most interesting bits in them.

For instance, it was found that cattle and sheep on certain pastures were not doing well. The grass was nice and green, but the grazing beasts did not fatten and were liable to diseases. The plant doctor called in pronounced that the grass was deficient in the two elements of calcium and phosphorus.

A mineral top dressing more than doubled the rate of growth of the sheep, it increased the yield of milk from the cows, and improved the health of all the stock beyond measure.

Certain fruits kept in cold or cold storage have always been noticed to develop moulds. The Cambridge Research Institution went to work, and, after many experiments, discovered that these fruits, including apples, plums, peaches, and grapes, if wrapped in iodised paper, were comparatively free from moulds.

Oranges in particular were wonderfully preserved, and even melons responded to the healthful vapour of iodine. What was more, the iodine does not harm the flavour or scent of the fruit.

Fruit sent from abroad to England—say from Australia or the Cape—must, of course, be picked before it is fully ripe. But otherwise when it arrives it is too ripe. But ripe fruit just of the tree is nicest to eat.

These clever chemists have recently discovered that fruit can be "gassed" so as to retard its ripening without doing any harm to its taste or appearance. The gas used is carbon dioxide, and this discovery may make all the difference because now fruit from the Dominions may wait on the trees until it is ripe before being picked for transport to Britain.

Sport From All Quarters

SEQUEL TO SIBBITT'S SUSPENSION

The Manchester Centre scored a moral victory in their attack on the Appeals Committee of the N.C.U., who had upheld an appeal by J. E. Sibbitt against a suspension imposed by Manchester.

That centre moved a resolution of no confidence in the Appeals Committee, and every Manchester official had offered his resignation pending the result of this resolution.

Although, after a long debate, the Manchester delegates withdrew the resolution, they succeeded in getting a sub-committee appointed to draft rules for the procedure of future appeals.

The chairman of the Appeals Committee stated that they upheld the appeal on the grounds that Manchester had not given Sibbitt a fair hearing, but the Manchester delegates were able to disprove this allegation, and eventually the appeals chairman admitted that they reached their decision on inadequate evidence and without witnesses.

One of Manchester's chief complaints was that the reason for the Appeals Commmittees' decision had never been conveyed to them, and several members of the General Committee admitted in the debate that Manchester had a legitimate grievance here.

Next year's championships of the National Cyclists' Union will be open only to British subjects resident in territory controlled by the Union.

This was decided at a Council meeting of the N.C.U. in London, and the new rule, designed to exclude foreigners from the championships will come into force immediately.

A massed start championship, "at a distance and under conditions to be determined annually by the General Committee," was added to the list of N.C.U. title races.

"TIKES"

Herbert Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire cricketer, told this story at Bradford:—

A Cockney asked a Yorkshire player why the team were called "Tykes."

"Well," was the reply, "I suppose it's because we 'tike' all the championships."

FAMOUS BOXER RETIRES

Nel Tarleton, ex-holder of the British feather-weight championship, has decided to retire, after 17 years in the ring, as a result of the injuries he received in a motor accident.

He announces he will become a boxing manager.

Tarleton, who fought for the world's championship against Freddie Miller three years ago, first won the British championship from Johnny Cuthbert in October, 1931 He lost it the following November to Seaman Watson, and regained it from the same opponent in July, 1934

He lost it finally to Johnny McGrory at Liverpool last year.

Squash Rackets Open Championship

Amr Bey Defeats Dear After Hard Fought Games

F. D. Amr Bey made a good start to the defence of his open title by defeating J. Dear, the professional champion, who is challenging for the third time, by 10—8, 10—8, 4—9, 1—9, 9—4, at the Royal Automobile Club.

The match produced a curious anomaly, for Dear actually won more points—38 to 34.

The issue will be decided in the second match to be played at the Bath Club next Monday.

A single shot in the first game, when Dear was leading 8—7, point for the game, probably turned the whole course of this match.

Dear served, and Amr Bey returned it, but the ball hit the juncture of the side wall and floor and fell dead. Dear could not return it, and Amr Bey, profiting by mistakes by Dear, reeled off the next three points for the game.

The pace of the first two games was terrific. Dear was given every chance to exploit the volleying he loves. He succeeded in taking the third game in eight minutes.

In the fourth game Dear had whole command of the court, and made the most wondtrful shots because he was not being hustled. He won this fourth game in four and a half minutes, which must be a record against the champion.

Then came the fifth and final game. Amr Bey steeled himself. In one hand he went to 3—0. in his second he advanced to 5—2. and in his third to 7—3. By that time Dear had not a hope. and Amr Bey. with an angled drop shot from the back of the court, took the match.

Islington Corinthians v. N.-W. F. A. Selected Team

Match To Be Played In Minto Park, Lahore, On December 20

A balanced side has been selected by the North-West India Football Association to represent them against the Islington Corinthians Football Team who will be playing at Lahore on Monday December 20.

All the selected players will arrive in Lahore before the week-end to play at least three practice matches.

The big match will be played on the All-India Exhibition ground (Minto Park). The authorities have been approached to declare a half-holiday on that day, and to declare the grounds in bond to troops.

The following have been selected to represent the N.-W India Football Association: —

THE TEAM.

Goal: Ali Hussain (Peshawar).

Full-backs: Salim (Peshawar). Abdur Rahman (Quetta), Habib (Lahore) and Dhanwa (Amritsar)

Half-backs: Rashid (Kohat) Ata Mohd. (Multan) Ihsan (Lahore) and Ajit Singh (Amritsar).

Forwards: Yusaf Zia (Peshawar) Jumma Khan (Quetta) Fida (Lahore) Sheikh Mohd. Ibrahim (Quetta) Bachi Khan (Peshawar) Khuda Baksh (Lahore) and Emile (Railway).

CAPTAIN AND REFEREE.

Ata Mohd. of Multan has been selected to lead the side.

Mr. B. S. M. People of the 5th Field Brigade, R.A. will referee the match.

No Tampering With The Cricket Laws

That cricket is not to be improved by tampering with the laws was one of the points made by Lieut.-Col. R. S. Rait Kerr, secretary of M.C.C., in his speech to county secretaries at Lord's.

"What the public want to see," he declared, "is the character and art of the game maintained, and I am certain that it is not to be done by tampering with the laws. Otherwise you produce a new kind of game which is not cricket."

The question of the modern fast bowler and short-pitched bowling was another topic to which Lt.-Col. Rait Kerr referred.

"The modern type of fast bowling has caused much discussion," he said. "I refer to that which has been adopted by some fast bowlers—short of a good length.

"The bowlers claim they have been forced to adopt these tactics by the character of the modern wicket. In any conflict of arms, wits or sports, there is one element which should be maintained to produce the best results—the element of surprise.

"The bowler, in my opinion, loses more in discarding the element of surprise by pitching short than he gains by keeping a length."

WHAT ROBINS SAW.

Lt.-Col. Rait Kerr disclosed that R. W. V. Robins stated, on his return from the Australian tour that, in his opinion, one of the great assets of the Australians was not the amount of the cricket played, but that the young players spent a large amount of their time practising on concrete wickets.

The value of this, he thought, was not so much in the fact that the batsman is made to play at the pitch of the ball, as that the bowler is forced to pitch the ball well up. The same principle should apply to fast bowling on plumb wickets.

FRANK CARTER DEAD

French Trainer Of This Year's Guineas Winner

Frank Carter, the famous French race-horse trainer, died at Chantilly at the age of 57 from cerebral congestion.

Carter was born in France, his English family having settled there two generations ago.

Carter's numerous successes gained for him the Legion of Honour in 1935. He was the first trainer to receive this award.

Carter trained the English "Classic" winners, M. Evremond de St. Alary's Le Ksar, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas this year; Col. Birkin's Brulette, winner of the 1931 Oaks; and Mr. Edward Esmond's Kandy, winner of the 1932 One Thousand Guineas.

He often headed the list of winning trainers in France.

Among owners for whom Carter trained were M. de St. Alary, Mr. Edward Esmond and his daughter, Miss Diana Esmond, Lord Glanley, Mr. J. E. Widener, the American owner, and Martinez de Hoz, the well-known Argentine owner.

HANDICAP BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

C. E. Nougerede (19 break) defeated P. C. Mallik (18 break) in the final of the Sir Benode Mitter Break Handicap Billiards tournament by 160 to 86.

The noteworthy breaks were:
Nougerede: 30, 25, 23 and 31.
Mallik: 20, 25 and 28.

Both the players began cautiously and were quite steady in the initial stages, but as the match proceeded the loser who is only 20 got a little shaky due to nervousness. During this period Nougerede rose to his height and went on making excellent breaks.

CRICKET CAPTAINS' "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

Although D. R. Wilcox will play cricket throughout next summer for Essex, the captaincy, as in previous years, will be held jointly by him and T. N. Pearce (writes Charles Bray, in the "Daily Herald".)

The latter, prevented by business from playing until mid-July, was prepared to play under Wilcox if the committee felt that it would be preferable to have the one captain throughout the season.

But Wilcox has agreed to take the first half and subsequently play under Pearce's captaincy.

THE DANCER

(Continued from page 6)

along with five rupees in his pocket. But it did not in any way improve her status. She also knew very well that love, domesticity and children were luxuries which women of her class could never afford. And yet to-day her stolid realism was shaken, a wild desire for the might-have-beens of life assailed her. She wanted to be a wife, a mother, to have a niche in the established order of society. The instincts of a woman which are deeper even than the circumstances of her birth were reasserting themselves.

The cause of this transformation of Radha the realist was the Rani of Jalpur.

Ever since she had joined the Raja's establishment, Radha had heard of the incomparable beauty of the Rani, and wondering why the husband of such a beautiful creature should crave satisfaction elsewhere, she had wanted to see her On more than one occasion she asked the Raja if she could be allowed to go in the 'Zenana' but every time he had cleverly evaded the question; drowning Radha's request in an orgy of passionate love-making. "We were born to love each other, my darling," he would say "and I won't allow anyone to come in between us." But her curiosity had remained as keen as ever and she had at last confided her wish to Lachhmi, the wrinkled old hag of a woman who had been appointed by the Raja to wait on her. And that day taking advantage of the Raja's absence for the whole day on shikar, she had persuaded Lachhmi to take her along in the 'Zenana', disguised as a poor peasant woman. The Rani—beautiful, proud and aristocratic of bearing—was holding a regular court in the big hall where she sat in the centre on a raised dais surrounded by her friends and servants. Lurking in the dark corner, Radha was both surprised and amused to discover that she herself was the subject under discussion.

"Raniji" one of the senior maid-servants was saying in disgustingly obsequious tones, "Why don't you do something about this street woman that Raja Saheb has brought here?"

"I am told she is quite beautiful," the Rani replied casually with a supreme air of unconcern.

"But", interjected one of the Rani's privileged friends, the buxom wife of a neighbouring landlord, "Aren't you jealous of her for stealing your husband's love?"

The Rani's reply cut Radha to the quick. It was like a slap in her face. With cold and calculated contempt the beautiful aristocrat said "It is below my dignity to feel jealous of a woman like that. Dozens like her have come and gone without impairing my position. Moreover it is nothing unusual for a Raja to keep a few such women for his amusement. A mistress and a wife can never be equals."

Radha could bear to hear no more. Shamefacedly she slunk out of the House. Lachhmi when she came back started a long-winding apology, emphassing that it was Radha's own idea to go to the 'Zenana'. "Oh yes, oh yes," the unhappy girl cried, "but leave me alone for the present". She wanted to think. "A wife and a mistress can never be equals." the Rani's words were still ringing in her ears. They irritated and tormented her because they were so true. In those words the Rani, as it were, had shown a mirror to Radha And she shuddered at the reflection she saw.

If Radha had possessed a well-informed and logical mind she would have pondered over her position in the light of historical and economic causes which were responsible for her present unhappy position. But she was, at that moment, a woman with her elemental passions aroused. All she knew was that a "mistress and a wife can never be equals," and she desperately desired the impossible—to be a wife!

And yet out of the very depths of her hopelessness gleamed a faint ray of hope. Hadn't the Raja assured her several times every day ever since she had been there that he loved her more than anything else in the world? Radha was used to such declarations of passion and suffered them with sardonic good humour. She had no illusions about such "love". But the young Zamindar was so ardent in his wooing, so persistent in his declarations, that at moments she could actually believe that he loved her not as a mistress but as a sweet-heart. In this moment of optimism and weakness she once again took refuge in that frail belief If he really loved her, she thought, maybe he would also consent to marry her. Her face brightened at the thought and her imagination toyed with the prospects of a married existence. It was a pleasing anticipation—secure life, a definite and respected status in society, home, children. There was only one thing which rather spoilt this picture. As a respectable married woman she would be allowed to dance. And though she had never heard of the much-abused cliche 'The divine urge of Art', dancing was her very life. She could never be happy without an opportunity to dance. It was bad enough to live as the Raja's mistress and to dance, when she did, before an audience of one (how she pined for the boisterous encores of the crowd who came to see her dance at her home!) but to reconcile herself to a life without dancing at all was terrible. The artist in Radha shuddered at the idea. But, she reflected, sacrifices have to be made for a rise in the social scale and if she wanted to be a wife and a mother she would have to forego her passion for dance. The artist was vanquished by the woman.

Radha was awakened from her reverie by familiar foot-steps in the verandah. The Rajah, flushed with the shikari's pride after a good day's shoot, walked in bubbling with gaiety and good spirits.

"Well, well, how is my darling?" he said, taking Radha in his arms and kissing her with a possessive air. But Radha, in her new-born optimism, was thrilled by what she regarded as a demonstration of genuine love.

"Did you miss me much?" the Rajah asked settling down on a sofa and lighting a cigarette.

Radha coyly nodded her head. Now was the time, she thought, of broaching the subject which was agitating her heart.

Noticing a cloud over Radha's countenance the Rajah asked: "What is troubling you, my dear? Won't you tell me—your devoted lover?'

Summoning all her native courage Radha blurted out in one breathless sentence, "Rajah Saheb, I love you so much—if only we could be husband and wife!"

The Rajah of Jalpur was not surprised by Radha's demand. Indeed he had been expecting it ever since she had come to live with him. "They are all alike,' he reflected. Every one of his series of mistresses had ended by making herself a bore with her matrimonial ambitions. Radha too had ultimately proved no exception. And yet he had once hoped she at least would show more common sense!

"What are you thinking, Raja Sahib?" she persisted, throwing her arms round his neck, "don't you love me sufficiently to marry me?"

"Oh, bother", the ex-Oxonian thought, "this woman 'is' becoming a bore." But she was beautiful and he had not yet tired of her amorous delights. She must be humoured.

"My darling,' he said, taking her in his arms, smothered her with kisses, "So, you too believe in all this conventional clap-trap of marriage! I believe, my dear, in something more sublime and eternal—love. What difference does it make to us, I ask you, if a priest blesses our union with some hocus pocus incantations? It is sacrilegious to fetter love in bonds of convention."

Radha, nestling against his manly bosom like a frightened dove, was sceptic. "But, my dear, after all we have to live in this world. And the world does not approve of free love. I want to be yours—now and always."

"That you will be, Radha," the Raja replied, "Never has there been a girl like you in my life—and never again shall one be. I swear I will love you always. Is that not sufficient? Why must we worry as to what the world says. I am under no one's obligation and so long as I am alive, nor will you be. Rid yourself of this superstitious belief in moth-eaten customs like marriage. I have been to 'Wilayat' to England and France and America—and I tell you there no one cares about marriage. They are all free. They only believe in love."

The Raja had a glib tongue and this was not the first time he had cured matrimonial phobia of a mistress by giving her a lecture on the rational basis of sex and love. Radha, who had less than an average woman's regard for conventions, was soon wavering in her recently acquired belief in marriage. And whatever doubts had remained were swept away by the Raja's expert petting and passionate words of love.

There was a knock at the door and a maid-servant appeared. "The Raniji wants you, Raja Sahib," she announced and the Raja left for the 'Zenana' promising to return soon

Radha's emotions at the moment were complex, indescribable. She did not know whether to be happy that she possessed such an ardent lover or to be sorry for the blighted prospects of matrimony. It was then that she noticed Lachhmi who had quietly entered and sat down in a corner. The old woman was weeping.

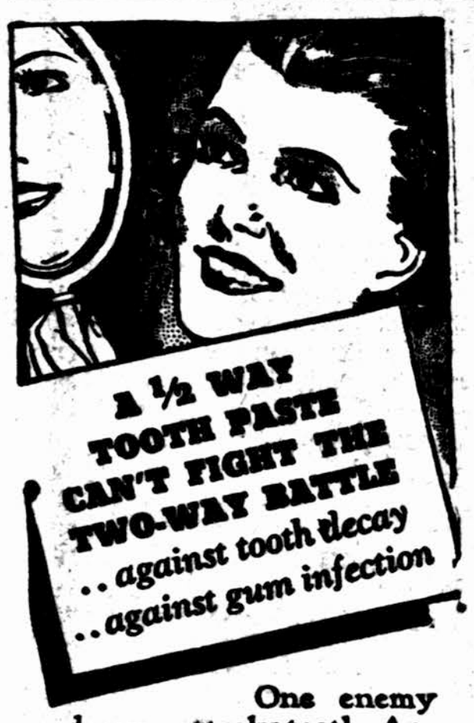
"Why, Lachhmi", Radha asked, "why are you weeping?" What was it that troubled this withered creature? Radha had often felt curious about her past, wondered what experiences and emotions she had had.

"Nothing, Baiji," the old woman replied breaking into to hysterical sobs, "Only this, that one day I too had come here like you and ....."—her voice was hoarse with emotion—"his father had said much the same things as the Raja Sahib just said to you".

The scales seemed to fall from Radha's eyes. She looked at the wretched old Lachhmi and she looked at her reflection in the mirror. In a moment she had made up her mind.....

That night there was a dancing again at Radha's house.

(All Rights Reserved By The Author).



One enemy —decay—attacks teeth. Another—Pyorrhea—threatens gums. This second enemy is so dangerous that 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from it. Merely brushing your teeth is but half the battle. Brush both teeth and gums with FORHAN'S and defeat both enemies. Forhan's contains a special gum-protecting ingredient found in no other toothpaste—Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent. So, in addition to making teeth sparkling white, Forhan's keeps gums sound, firm and healthy. Start using Forhan's today!

Forhan's

DOES BOTH JOBS Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for free samples to: Muller Maclean & Co., Inc. 38 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ART MOURNS HIS LOSS

(Continued from page 43)

wanted to build a building in which an Academy of Art and music could be housed, amateur performances could be made and training could be given. He wanted a hall in such a building in which lectures could be arranged; he had also thought of a scheme and arrangement in this hall whereby a person with a very low voice could be heard in any part of the hall. The present Brabourne Stadium could be thought of as a comparison. This Stadium has a cricket field, a tennis court, swimming pools and several other things. Similarly, in the proposed building. Sjt. Vakil wanted to have an Academy of Art, Stage for dramatic performances, place for screening good pictures, giving training, holding Conferences, delivering lectures, etc. A great idea! I wish somebody receives inspiration from this thought and does something substantially in this direction.

His Writings

Syt. Vakil did not merely believe in criticism. What he therefore saw and observed, he put in print for the guidance of others. There are several books to his credit on different aspects of Indian Art. One could never forget his "At Ajanta," "Rock-Cut Temples Around Bombay", "Indian Women and Art in Life," "International Needs of Music," "Modern Art in Western India", "Modern Indian Painting", "Panoramic India" and "From Hellenism and Havellism to Vital Art." He ventured to start a magazine also, so that others could have an opportunity of giving expression to frank views on all subjects connected with Art.

International Contact

His study of the subject was so deep and vast that even foreigners like Madame Pavlova and others received his attention. Mrs. Sokhey, better known as 'Menaka', invited him very often to see her dance and offer suggestions. It is a matter of common knowledge now that Mrs. Sokhey has been richly benefited by the advice and guidance of Syt. Kanaiyalal.

A Great Family

His heritage and his grandfather have already been referred to. He was fortunate in having a brother like Syt. Kapiram Vakil, a well-known Techno-Chemist and Industrialist. Syt. Kapiram Vakil is the pioneer of Indian cements and salts. He has another brother in Mr. Madanlal Vakil who is also a Radio Engineer. He leaves an old mother behind him, talented and living, to mourn his loss.

His word on art, was the last. We have lost a friend—a true friend, a true Artist, a true champion of the cause and a true gentleman. May his soul rest in peace!

KHYBER

(Continued from page 3)

they would stand for every section of the Frontier. And this solidarity was carried to its utmost expression; that is, not only between the Muslims who are 92 per cent. but between the Muslims and the Hindus who are 8 per cent. The latter are mostly moneylenders. Elsewhere in India Muslim and Hindu had both spoken of the moneylender with loathing and scorn. Only at Peshawar the men I talked to spoke of the moneylender indulgently, even with slight affection.

FREE IN CHAINS.

"Well, the moneylenders have their use in a community where banking system is not yet established," they would say good-humouredly. "Where would a man who needs capital be, if there were none to lend him money?"

Whether they were men in the habit of always borrowing money or not, there is no doubt that they meant to stand up for their Hindu moneylending citizens. And after seeing and talking to Peshawaris, I understood why Mahatma Gandhi had a weakness for them in his heart, though he is not permitted to visit them. I also understood why the English have a special liking for them, though their job as governors on the Frontier is perhaps the hardest. I could see that the Frontier had a realism which makes people take a definite attitude towards a given situation; and after taking it makes them stick to it, without murmur. The Frontier was the only place where no one talked of independence and future freedom. Yet each and all gave one the impression of being absolutely free men. And I believe that even if one saw them labouring in chains one would still have that impression.

DRESS DOESN'T MATTER.

I stayed in Peshawar three nights and two days. Yet I have the feeling that I was with the Peshawaris for a long time, and got to know them as if they were people of my own country. Especially the evenings when we gathered together and talked in Yunus's room, each moment seemed full of interest, and revealing of the character of the frontier people. The room was usually full of others, besides the family, some middle-aged and some young. Most of the young people wore European costumes, but for ceremonial purposes they exchanged their hats for the blue-crested white turban. The old wore ordinary turbans, and trousers with loose coats. But it was evident that they did not lay stress on externals. For a young Indian dressed in European costume elsewhere in India was commented upon as uprooted and cosmopolitan. Here it meant nothing. The young rarely talked in the presence of their elders, unless they were asked. But after Sir Abdul Qayyum left, I found they had their own views on every possible question. Here I want to digress and repeat that one must never judge a people from the individual one sees abroad. All these young people had been Abdur Rahman's friends and playfellows. Though there were many points which Abdur Rahman had in common with them, he was in a way nearer to the U. P. men than to his people. He used to talk of religion constantly, and judge everything in its light. Though every Peshawari I met, whether intellectual or educated simply, was a staunch Muslim, he never talked of religion.

I had my meals in the men's side of the house; and there were about twenty men present at every meal. The servants held a basin and towel, and poured water over each person's hands; for all washed carefully before going into the dining-room. Some ate with forks, and some with their fingers. Just in the case of dress, the way of eating was also left to personal choice.

Near me sat always a dear old man with a white beard and kind eyes. He was the editor of a daily. Though perhaps the most aged in that vigorous company, he had a young mind, and took a keen interest in the talk which concerned the day or the morrow, the really old get stuck in what has been,' and rarely will visualize what will be.' He told me that henceforth he was going to be a champion of women's emancipation. I liked the way he said it. There was no trace of compliment in it. He looked as if he had really come to a conclusion after observing the success of a certain social experiment.

THE PASS

Yunus and two of his friends took me to see the Khyber Pass. It is a favour to any visitor, for the place has the greatest historical significance to the Peshawaris. Sarojini called it "The road to Destiny," and the young Peshawaris all remembered it. From there the conquering armies had come—and how much they had changed the face of India! To me the great Pass is associated with the flitting vision of a little girls from the Afridi tribe. They were four kiddies, three boys and a girl, running after the rare carriages which passed through, and begging. A puncture had stopped our car, and one of my companions took hold of the girl and dragged her to me, while the other three children followed warily. They were all wearing loose black chemises over their naked bodies, and through the holes a great deal of their flesh was exposed. No one could tell how many coats of dirt covered their faces, for I believe none of them had ever been washed since they were born.

"Meet the little Afridi," said my companion; and I saw a child's face lifted to mine. I had the sensation of having discovered a tiny masterpiece of the best Greek period, which had lain in the dust for thousands of years. No human being has given me such an intense desire to give it a hot bath and scrub it, so that I could see what was beneath. But what one could see through the strata of dirt was enough to give one the idea of what Nature could still do. Lovely blue eyes with long thick black lashes, wide apart; a perfect little nose and the contour of chin and cheeks most delicately chiselled. The matted hair standing out in tufts and knots showed patches of burnished gold behind the thick mud which clotted it. The boys who stood behind her and held out their palms begging were as they could be.

The only word my companions could get out of her was her name—Kevser. Though they gave her money and petted her, they were unable to make her smile. She had had a hard grim mask, covered with mud. She searched every face, but kept her thoughts to herself. And if one could see the small teeth, as white as ivory, it did not mean a smile at all; the owner gave one the impression of a strange little animal which no one could ever tame.

The Afridis, I understood, were rather wild people, and these children, I presumed, had come into the world and lived just as the lilies of the field. • •

"What is the explanation of the child's extraordinary beauty?" I asked.

"A handsome ancestor in the army of Alexander the Great," was the answer.

We passed through villages on our way back. They were all Muslim villages. The sizes of the houses and the comparatively clean streets impressed me. I wanted to see the inside of one of the houses, and we stopped before the biggest

(Continued on page 52)

KHYBER

(Continued from page 51)

of them. We went in and found ourselves in a spacious court. The owner of it received us pleasantly. He was one of the elders of the village, and asked us to sit on the chairs before his house. A high wall divided this part from the women's quarters, and my companions told him that I wanted to visit the women. So we walked towards a door in the high wall and it was already half open, a veiled face peeping out. There was some talk in Puhstu. I believe she was told that I was a Muslim woman from a far-off land who wanted to see their houses. She at once opened the door wide, and asked me by a gesture to step in.

The inner court was larger, with a one-storeyed house on one side, all the doors of the rooms opening on a porch before them. There were two young women, and an elderly one who was evidently their mother. It was a perfect pandemonium which we all enjoyed, talking to each other by gestures and sounds. I marvelled at how much one could express oneself without words. I made them understand that I wanted to see their rooms and all that was in them. And they at once took me into the rooms, showing me everything even the inside of cupboards. They neither questioned the reason, nor seemed to resent the unseemly curiosity. It was enough to be a Muslim and believe in the One God. You were one of them. Never in my life had I such a clear perception of the free masonic spirit of my religion.

The last room I visited was the kitchen, and an old toothless woman was squatting and cleaning some vegetables. She looked up and smiled very winningly, and they all talked and patted my shoulder, highly pleased with their visitor, as if she were a whimsical but harmless child instead of an old woman. The whole interior was pleasant, and showed a comfortable, even prosperous, standard for a village. There was even a Singer sewing-machine.

My hostess rubbed their hands together, and indicated that there was nothing more to see. Then one of them brought a chair and sat on it; another pretended to bring her something on a tray; all the three pretended to sip something, smacking their lips; and all of them, said "Chai". It meant that I must sit there and drink tea with them, and perchance eat something. I know how particular villagers are about offering something to drink and eat to their visitors. But I looked at my watch and felt that I must fly. For I had to take lunch at the College, give two lectures there on the same afternoon, attend a garden party, and visit several meetings of Purdah women. I tried to explain with the two words, school and women, and took leave of them. They all stood under the massive door opening to the men's court and waved me good-bye.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE

Dr. Holdsworth, after introducing me to the audience, said: "Now Koran-i-Sherif will be chanted," and we all rose. It is the custom in all Islamic Colleges to have verses from the Koran chanted before the speaker begins his speech. And I had noticed that the choice of these verses were significant, each institution selecting those verses which had—consciously or unconsciously—something to do with their aims and mentality. From that Frontier college I remember two verses which somehow fitted with their general attitude towards life; simple but wise and workable: They were "Reselhikmete-Mehafetullah" and "La yukallefullahe-nefsen illa vusaaha" (meaning "The beginning of wisdom is the Fear of the Lord." and "Allah proposes nothing which is beyond the strength of man".)

From the platform I could see the thousand students in their tight black coats and blue-crested snowy turbans. They were all tall, wiry, with lean faces and striking features. The blue crest gave them a somewhat cocky air, which fitted with the strength and determination or their looks; and the easy way they stood or sat made one think of them as clean-living men, true to their words and uncompromising in questions of human decency and dignity. That meant really fear of the Lord. And the lack of negative mysticism and exaggerated asceticism made one suppose that all of them would retain their place in life, and never abandon their fellow creatures because of the hardness of their duties. It all indicated that they lived reasonably, obeying the rules of health, restraining themselves from all excess, but never denying or violating the Laws of Nature. It seemed to me that they had the true interpretation of the "Allah proposes nothing which is beyond the strength of man."

I want to digress and confess to an incurable weakness for extreme puritanism, even for asceticism. Yet I know that they often lead to hyprocrisy and intolerance in the first instance; and to self-righteousness, or withdrawal of the best moral element from human intercourse in the second. But on the other hand the tendency to Hedonism at times carries human beings to such unbridled indulgence of the senses that there seems to be little to choose between a man of the cave who has taken up the extreme monastic asceticism, and the man who through gloating on voice and overdone pleasure, turns into a disgustingly ugly sight. Though the hermit is the better sight, the best is the man who has taken the middle course. And that middle course is "Allah proposes nothing which is beyond the strength of man." Thinking of that on the platform I fully realized for the first time that in Islam there is no dualism, and that man must harmonize his body and soul in all his actions. And the significance of Islamic prayer, the co-operation of the body with the soul when one stands before one's Creator, took a special significance in my mind.

THE UPHOLDER OF PURDAH!

Let it not be understood that on the Frontier no one is fanatical and extreme in mind, or with no weakness for the excesses of the flesh. Though I have not come across an example of the second kind, the first kind I met in that very audience. Among those who asked me questions after the lecture there was a tiny man in European clothes who made a violent speech against Turkish women; or rather against the pictures of certain women he had seen in some Indian paper. They wore short skirts and had no veils over their heads, he said. "We Pathans are not going to stand for that sort of Muslim dress in any Muslim community," he cried out. I do not know what he proposed to do about it; but as a lecturer I had to answer him, and tell how and why we have given up the Purdah. After me one of the Professors spoke at some length, and with rare knowledge, about the origin of Purdah and its moral significance, rather than its sartorial necessity. There was no doubt about the preference of the majority in that audience. They all wished to retain the moral significance of the veil, that is, the sacredness of women, their chastity; but as to what sort of clothes women wore—as long as it was not an exhibition and exploitation of sex—they did not care. That the student element was anyway against Purdah was evident from the fact that they had elected the speaker—an emancipated woman—a life member of their Union.

Walking to Dr. Holdsworth's house where I had to rest for an hour before the second lecture one of the students said:

"That man could not have been a Pathan—who has ever seen such a puny Pathan."

At the garden party, after the second lecture, a charming Englishwoman said to me:

"It would be worth while to come all the way from England to see that little man smashed from that platform." I could see that she would stand no nonsense in regard to women's rights And all of us enjoyed that garden party, for the Frontier people unconsciously confer life and gaiety to their surroundings. As to the several meetings with Purdah women, I could say the same thing I have said about Lahore Muslim women. From generation to generation their views about women's place in life changed, some being ripe for emancipation, some too old and too set to leave their old ways of life. Two days after I left Peshawar I read in the paper that Peshawar had formed a League for the abolition of Purdah. I somehow felt sure that my nice old man, the editor who sat by me at the meals in Abdur Rahman's house, had something to do with it. (From Halide Edib's coming book "Inside India" in which she writes of her Indian travels.)

MODERN
TASTEFUL
DESIGNS
ALL
SPLENDID
TIME-KEEPERS
Miniature "L"
18-ct. Yellow Gold - Rs. 80
Miniature "D"
18-ct. Gold - - - Rs. 90
Miniature "M"
18-ct. Gold - - - Rs. 85
In these watches, the mechanism of good time-keeping is fitted into cases which are a delight to the eye. Strongly built throughout, yet dainty in conception and appearance, they can be relied upon not only to adorn but to give that high degree of precision for which "West End" Watches are renowned. For the small wrist, lady or gentleman, any one of these gems of watch-craft is ideal.
Miniature "K"
18-ct. Gold - - - Rs. 80
Miniature "H"
18-ct. Gold - - - Rs. 90
Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue.
Miniature "A-2"
18-ct. Gold - - - Rs. 70
ALL GUARANTEED BY
WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.

HOMŒOPATHIC
GLOBULES
PURELY INDIAN PRODUCT
STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC
— LABORATORY —
M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.
— CALCUTTA. —

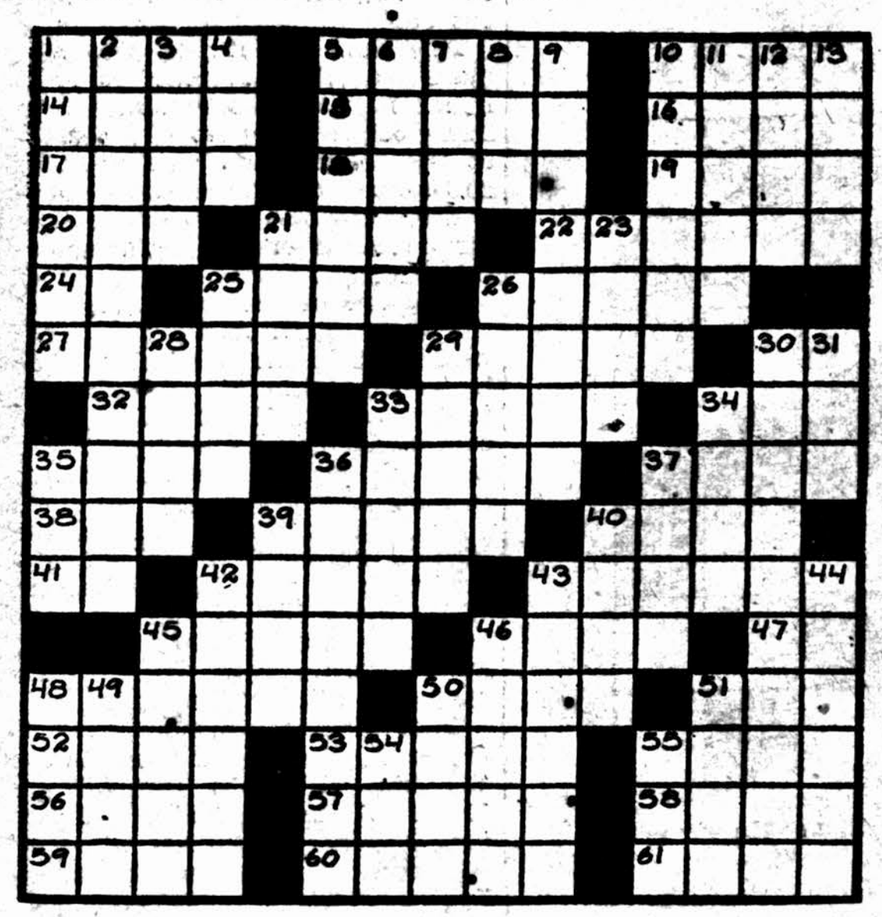
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Vessel for burning oil.
5—Work with two parapets.
10—Burn partially.
14—Ox of Celebes.
15—Elude.
16—Professional tramp.
17—Store compactly.
18—Under.
19—Bulging earthen pot.
20—Head covering.
21—Part of a Teutonic alphabet.
22—Saluted.
24—Suffix denoting the comparative degree.
25—What president became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?
26—What was the first name of Houdini, the magician?
27—Who became famous as the leading lady of "Mlle. Modiste": Fritzi ————?
29—Rants.
30—Chemical symbol for calcium.
32—Wrongful act.
33—Income from work.
34—Increase.
35—King of beasts.
36—Thin metal disk.
37—Masculine.
38—Perform.
39—Place of safety.
40—Mohammedan judge.
41—What state (abbr.) is called the "Keystone State"?
42—Underground insectivores.
43—Deprived.
45—Melodies.
46—Jargon.
47—Exclamation.
48—Mode.
50—Closed hand.
51—Sooner than.
52—Aroma.
53—Chemical compound.
56—Cooking utensils.
58—What Roman emperor committed suicide when sentenced to death?
57—Who was United States tennis champion in singles in 1931 and 1932?
58—What canal was opened during the administration of Governor DeWitt Clinton?
59—Joint in the leg.
60—Put in vigorous action.
61—Exclamation of despair.

VERTICAL

1—Strokes with a whip.
2—What name is applied to the South Polar continent?
3—Subject to argument.
4—Animal's foot.
5—Brusque refusal.
6—Occurrence.
7—Valley.
8—Fuss.
9—In what city is Yale University located?
10—Companies of singers.
11—Shrub.
12—Competent.
13—Highway.
21—A large number (colloquial).
23—Greek god of war.
25—Marine bird.
26—Who was United States open golf champion in 1914, 1919 and 1932?
28—Cry of derision.
29—Appraises.
30—What state was the scene of the greatest gold rush in history?
31—Chopping tool.
33—Flutters.
34—Walk through water.
35—Once around a track.
36—Who compiled the famous "Golden Treasury" of English poetry?
37—Market.
39—Sharpen a razor.
40—Copper coin.
42—Who was the fifth president of the United States?
43—Most ignoble.
44—Dissertations.
45—Breathe noisily.
46—Juice of apples.
48—Friar.
49—Seaport of Arabia.
50—Delicate.
51—Member of the nobility.
54—Blend.
55—Seed of a well-known vine.



Find the Numbers

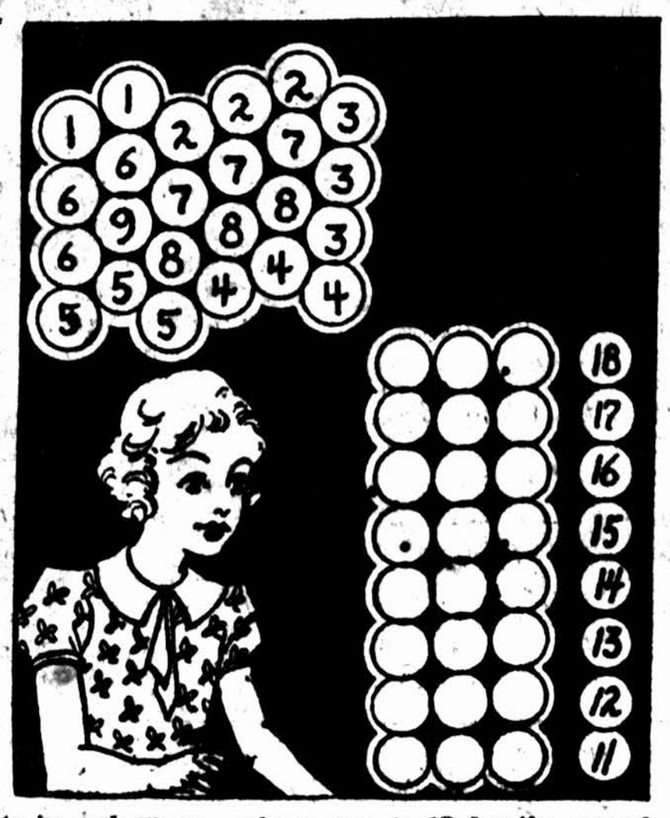
WHEN the sum of two certain numbers is multiplied by the number that is the difference between the two numbers the resulting number is four times greater than the sum of the two numbers, the larger of which is four greater than the smaller.

The smaller number is composed of one digit and the larger one has two digits. What two numbers answer the conditions of the puzzle?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

The Numbered Circles

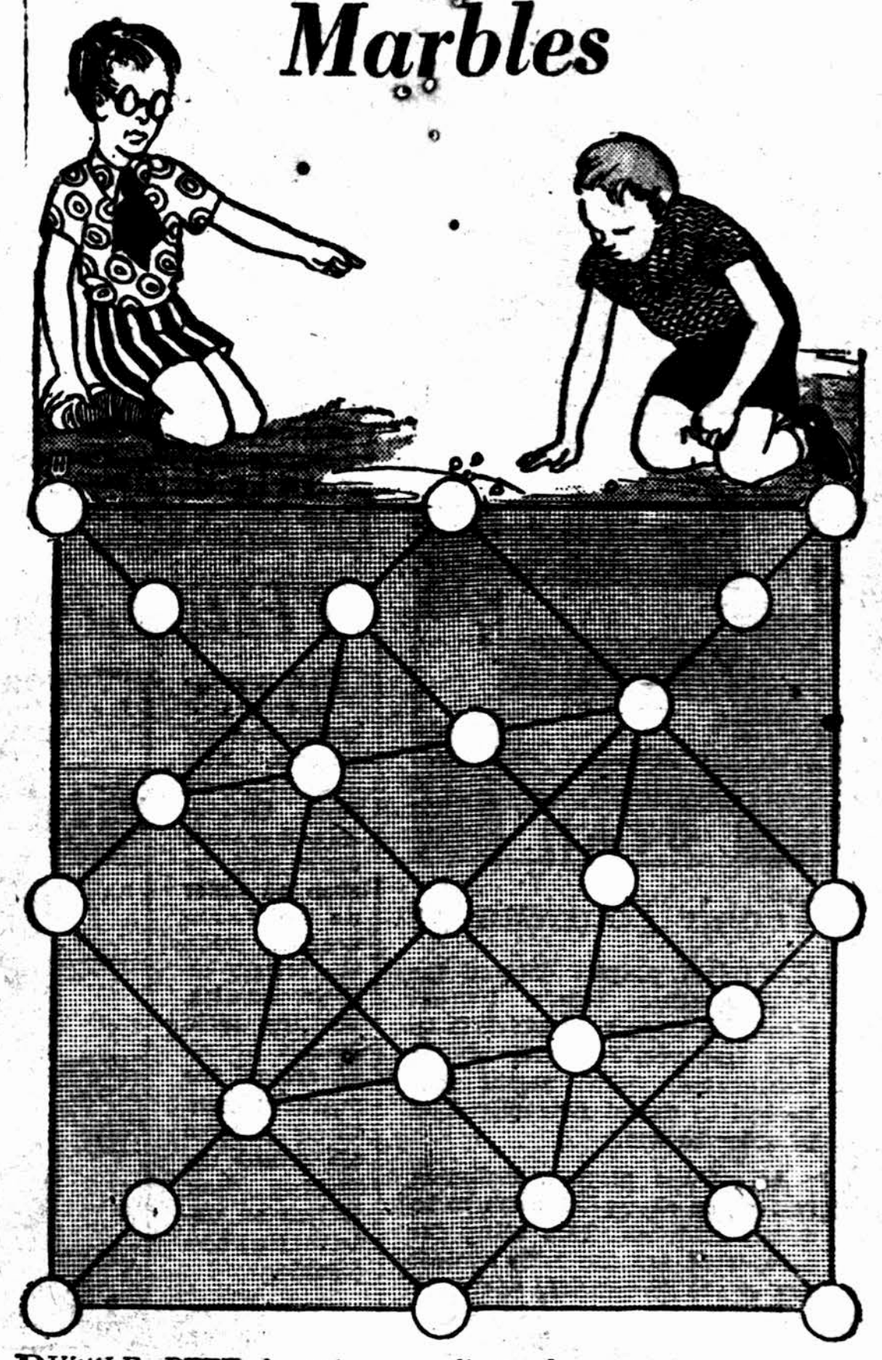
THE group of 24 numbered circles shown in the upper left-hand corner of the accompanying illustration form a very fascinating brain-teaser that will afford the puzzlist some fun with figures.



Certain numbers are to be selected from the cluster and arranged in groups of three numbers each in the eight rows of circles in the lower part of the drawing so as to form a problem in addition. Starting at the top row of three circles, write in each space three numbers from the upper group, so that their sum is 18. Next select three other numbers whose sum is 17 for the second row of circles. Proceed in this way until all are used and the sum of 11 is reached.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Playing Geometrical Marbles



PUZZLE PETE is not very skilful in games which require manual dexterity.

In a game of marbles yesterday with Al Egator, Pete's stock of marbles was rapidly being diminished. So Pete suggested to Al that they vary the sport somewhat. First, Pete drew a geometrical design on the ground and then he placed a marble on each of the intersecting lines.

"Now," said Pete to Al, "start with one of the marbles and go from marble to marble along the lines I have drawn. Every marble you come to in this fashion, you can keep, but you must move in one continuous uninterrupted line and you must never go over the same line twice. When you get to a point where you cannot proceed farther without going over a line you have already used, I will take the marbles that are still on the figure and you will put down 25 of your marbles so that I can try my hand at the game."

Needless to say, Pete easily made up his losses, for he found it easy to get all the marbles by moving along the right lines, leaving a number of lines untouched. Can you obtain the 25 marbles with only two of the lines in the design unused?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Guide-Post Mystery

THE Addlepates made a study of guideposts during their drive across the continent, which the happy couple made the occasion for celebrating their tenth wedding anniversary. Mr. Addlepate also had completed 10 years of employment with his company in consideration of which he was granted a vacation of 10 weeks.

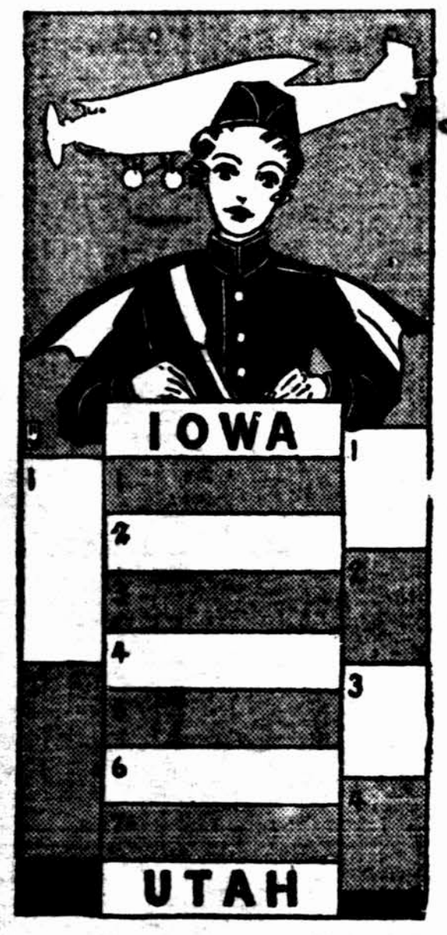
"After leaving the town of Wildcat," said Mr. Addlepate, "we were greatly mystified, for we noticed that the posts, although placed at regular intervals, were proportionately farther apart as one got farther away from civilization."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Addlepate, "the first guidepost was three miles from town, the second seven miles from town, the third had evidently been destroyed as we failed to see it, but the fourth was 33 miles south and the fifth, 55 miles from town."

Can you tell where the sixth guidepost was located?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

High-Flying Words in Puzzle Trips



THE High Fliers' Corporation recently opened a new air-line between two of Uncle Sam's United States. Three airplanes leave the flying field daily. One of these makes the entire trip with but two stops in between, while another of the planes makes four stops en route. The third plane lands at all the leading cities during its flight, making seven stops in all.

You, too, can make these three interstate trips puzzlistically. Starting with the name IOWA, write a four-letter word in each space till you reach the name UTAH. The first two letters of each of these words must be the same as the last two letters of the word preceding.

You will discover that you can make this change in three ways, using two intervening words, four intervening words, or seven intervening words.

Can you make all three trips?

A Cut-Out Square

DRAW a three-inch square on a piece of cardboard and draw two horizontal and two vertical lines to divide it into nine one-inch squares. With your scissors cut out one of the squares in a corner.

Now see if you can cut the remaining cardboard consisting of eight squares into three pieces which can be fitted together to form another square.

Tennis Tournament

SIXTEEN players entered the Tingletown tennis tournament, the winner of which is to play last year's winner of the tournament, which meant that he had to defeat five opponents in order to win.

All of the players, including last year's champion, seem to be evenly matched. This being the case, what are the odds against any of the 16 entrants winning?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Magic Hook

GET a small, thin magnet, place it on a piece of cardboard of equal thickness and draw a line around the outside of the magnet. Neatly cut out the resulting drawing of the magnet and then fit the magnet into the cardboard. Next, paste a sheet of paper over the entire cardboard both front and back.

Now, draw a hook where the prongs of the magnet are hidden. Take a small key and amaze your friends by hanging it, apparently, on the drawing of the hook. The concealed magnet, of course, holds the key in position.

It is a nice trick with which to mystify your friends.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

RIDDLES

IN what way are a leopard and the space for a signature at the bottom of a contract alike?

2. What very familiar word never can be written or spelled correctly by anyone?

3. When a man meets a girl on her return from choir practice, what kind of an acquaintance does he make?

4. What is the most appropriate costume for a steeple-chaser?

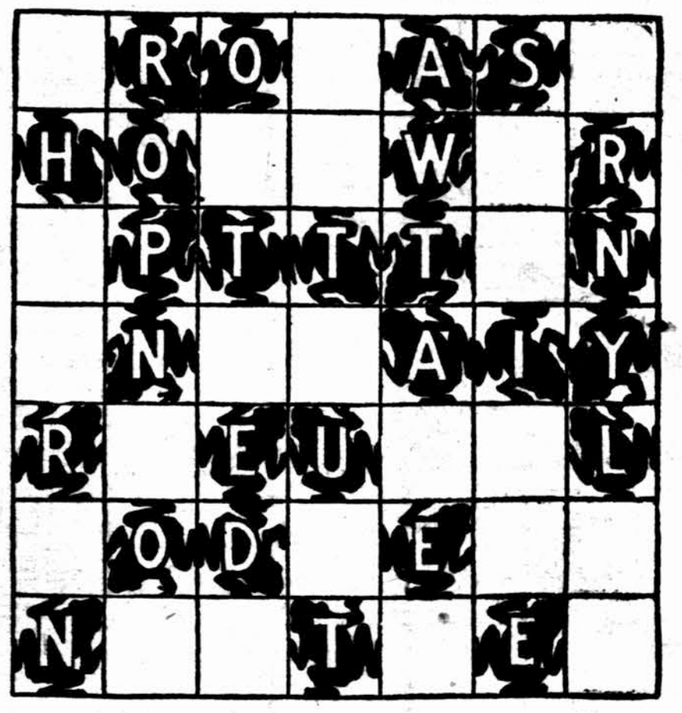
5. What law often interferes with a married man?

6. What kind of a fish would you expect to see in a bird-cage?

7. If walking is a tonic to a pedestrian, what is a passing car to a hiker?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

THE LEAPING FROGS



THE twenty-seven queer-looking spots are drawings of frogs. Originally, they were arranged in such an order as to form words with the letters on their backs, but the little rascals crawled around the squares until they became all mixed up, making their letters an unintelligible jumble.

Can you straighten them out in 16 jumps, using the "checkers" jump? In case you do not play checkers, you are allowed to jump one of the frogs at a time in a diagonal direction over a square occupied by another frog onto an unoccupied square. When the frogs are in their proper positions, each horizontal and vertical row will contain a single word with no surplus letters.

Draw the checkerboard on a blank piece of paper, noting the present position of the frogs. Then cut out the frogs and place them on the board and you are ready to tackle the jumping [illegible]

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Illusion of Space

ANYONE easily can test his ability accurately to judge distances by a very simple method with eight coins.

Place four nickels and four quarters in a row with their edges touching. Now move one of the coins out of the row and place it at a distance from either end of the row that you think is equal to the distance across the original row of eight coins. Measure the two distances. The chances are that the coin has been placed too far away by its own width, owing to the illusion created by the full and empty spaces.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL LIGHT

Ask any seafaring man the whereabouts of the most powerful lighthouse in the world, and he will probably give the wrong answer. The light is not one some wave-swept rock, but flashes through the autumn haze over Paris, on top of "The Pavilion of Light," at the Paris Exhibition.

In 1939 it will be transferred to Cape Ouessant, to shine out from the submerged reefs and treacherous aide races which formerly made that entrance to the English Channel a veritable ships' graveyard. The new Ouessant light will be of 500,000,000 candlepower! The lantern is 17ft. in diameter and about 40ft. high, enclosed in a glass cage composed of hundreds of panes, each nearly half an inch thick, and set like facets of precious stone.

This new light will take the place of the present Ouessant light. It, too, was exhibited in Paris before going to the coast—at the Exhibition of 1889. Its 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 candlepower, according to whether the air was clear or foggy, was something for our fathers to marvel at.

Only one of the two storeys of the new lantern turn—at any rate while it is in the Exhibition. The lantern, weighing 36 tons, rotates in 40 seconds. It floats in a basin containing 2,400lbs. of quicksilver and this insures absolute smooth running.

To keep the heat behind the glass down to 30 degrees Centigrade there are 14 ventilators, which sound like a syren as the lantern rotates. If the light fails, an emergency light comes into operation within 15 seconds.

Once mounted in the tower at Ouessant, the lantern will sweep the skies with eight beams. Every 10 seconds the navigator will see two flashes, each lasting to a 5 of a second. The present Ouessant light is visible 31 miles away; the new light will be visible from twice that distance.

A Coin Trick

TAKE three coins of equal value and place them in a row on the table. Tell your friends to direct their attention on the coin in the center of the row.

Now challenge anyone to make the last coin in the row the middle one without touching it.

Nearly everyone will declare that this is impossible. Then you show them how simple the trick is merely by moving the first coin around to the right side of the third coin. The latter, in its new position, is now the center coin of the row.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

ANAGRAMS of the BATHERS

THIS snapshot was made during the recent outing at Gravel Beach of the Anagram Department of the Peerless Puzzle Works. Only two of the girls were brave enough to venture into the breakers. The other three preferred to sit on the sand beneath their parasols.

Being puzzlers by profession, these ten persons have a unique way of marking their property. All the bathers have their initials on their bathing-suits and in addition a picture of some object. This picture, however, is not the emblem of an athletic club or team. The letters in the name of the object depicted with the addition of the two initials form an anagram of the middle name of the wearer.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Can you tell what the the middle names of the five girls and the five men in the picture? Non-bathers have their initials and the drawing of some object on their parasols.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Dec. '37 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

LORD KITCHENER AS YOGI

(Continued from page 5)

a dictator of both Egypt and Sudan. He planted groves of rare tropical trees specially imported from India, as well as waving luxuriant-leaved palms, to form a perfect screen and shelter for his retreat. In the center of the island he built a small pavilion. When the day's work was done he loved to slip into a boat and steal away quite alone, without even a single soldier to guard him, to this picturesque and peaceful spot. Here amid a silence broken only by the musical hum of countless insects and under the superb blue sky of Southern Egypt, he forgot his heavy cares and burdens and gave himself up to contemplation, to withdrawing his mind into his central interior being. He was one of those few but fortunate men who have heard the deep call of the Overself and were wise enough to respond to it. One of his favourite exercises was the yoga practice which the Hindus call 'trataka' and which the writer has briefly described in his short reference to Kitchener on page 142 of 'The Secret Path'. Kitchener used this gazing exercise as a means of fixing thought, for he went deep into himself and forgot his surroundings He was always a lonely man and pursued an isolated course even in his profession; here on this quiet island he could come face to face with the great Aloneness. What strength he found herein one can measure by remembering that on his shoulders alone fell the heavy responsibility of organizing England's entire military share of the War during its early years. The British people used to complain of his solitary nature, of his lack of sociability, but they did not understand that he was one like unto those who have passed inwardly through the highest initiation of the Brahmins, when the priest says to the candidate:

The Great Aloneness

"He is the Loneliness that is within you . . . You are standing all alone before the sacred fire and from this time on the fire that will be given to you will be lonely, and you will be lonely with it. Are you ready to accept that loneliness?

In plainer language, this simply means that the initiate will henceforth look first toward his inner holier self for help, light, love and strength, and only after that toward frail mortal men. This is really the best form of self-reliance for it brings higher spiritual powers to work through his personal life.

Learn The Art

A divine purpose pulsates through the whole of Nature. He who learns the art of right meditation will ultimately put himself into harmony with that purpose, which will thenceforward use him as a holy instrument in his labours among the strayed sheep of mankind.

Now that science has card-indexed the whole universe perhaps it can spare a little time to probe into the mystery of man's deeper mind. If it probes enough it may succeed in creeping slowly back to the mind's source, the Infinite, the One. Thus inward-bound it may involuntarily turn its inquisitive thoughts into veritable stepping-stones conducting towards the sublime Overself, which shines forgotten in the hearts of men.—"Inner Culture".

Dr. B. N. DESAI. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST. (Vadifalia, SURAT).
L. M. & S.
CURES
HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel). Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates. send 4 As stamps.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The elderly man walked into the doctor's consulting-room.

"Good-morning doctor," he said, as he sat down "You remember when you cured my rheumatism five years ago you told me at all costs to avoid dampness?"

"Ah yes," said the doctor. "I do recollect telling you that What about it?"

"Well, doctor. I was just wondering whether you think it will be all right for me to have a bath now"

SOLUTION FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Guide-posts: The guide-posts were placed at intervals of the six-times table less two, thus, three plus six minus two equals seven; seven plus twelve minus two equals 17, the location of the third guide-post which had been destroyed. Seventeen plus 18 minus two gives 33 for the fourth guide-post. Likewise, 33 plus 24 minus two equals 55, the distance out of town of the fifth guide post. Merefese, sixth guide-post must be 55 plus 30 minus two, which is 83 miles from town.

Frogs: In the following solution of 16 moves the square from which a frog is to be jumped is given; together with the square to be jumped to. The numbers stand for the vertical rows in which the square occur, reading from left to right. The letters indicate the horizontal rows in which the squares occur; reading from top to bottom: 2D-4B, 3c-1A, 4E-6C, 6C-4A, 6G-4E, 4E-2G, 7C-5E, 2F-4D, 40-6B, 5C-7A, 7E-5C, 6D-4F. 5B-3D, 4C-6E 5A-3C, 3A-1C.

Anagrams: The names of the objects and the names they form are: Chair, d, r, RICHARD; moth, s, a, THOMAS; mule, a, s. SAMUEL; dial, e, n, DANIEL; shoe, j, p, JOSEPH; plane, i, u, PAULINE; die, h, t, EDITH; tiger, d, b, BRIDGET; nail. e, e, ELAINE; silo, u, e, LOUISE.

Word Flying: The changes are: 1, IOWA. wash, shut, UTAH, 2. IOWA, wade, deer, ergo, gout, UTAH. 3. IOWA ware, real, also, soda, daze, zero, rout, UTAH.

Tennis: The chances are 31 to one against any of the contestants succeeding the old champion.

Marble Game; A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Riddles: 1. Both are a dotted lion (line) 2. The words "incorrectly" 3. A chants (chance) acquaintance. 4. A jumper. 5. His mother-in-law. 6. A perch. 7. A pick-up.

Numbered Circles: The circles are numbered as follows: 1, 9, 8 equals 18, 2, 8, 7 equals 17, 3, 7, 6 equals 16, 4, 6, 5 equals 15. 5,5,4 equals 14. 6,4,3 equals 13. 7, 3, 2, equals 12. 8, 2, 1 equals 11.

Missing Numbers: The two missing numbers are seven and eleven.

Botanical Blunder: The concealed adage reads: A tree is known by its fruit.

Cut-Out Square: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon, receipt of an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle

L	A	M	P		R	E	D	A	N		C	H	A	R
A	N	O	A		E	V	A	D	E		H	O	B	O
S	T	O	W		B	E	L	O	W		O	L	L	A
H	A	T		R	U	N	E		H	A	I	L	E	D
E	R		T	A	F	T		H	A	R	R	Y		
S	C	H	E	F	F		R	A	V	E	S		C	A
	T	O	R	T		W	A	G	E	S		W	A	X
L	I	O	N		P	A	T	E	N		M	A	L	E
A	C	T		H	A	V	E	N		C	A	D	I	
P	A		M	O	L	E	S		B	E	R	E	F	T
		S	O	N	G	S		C	A	N	T		O	H
M	A	N	N	E	R		F	I	S	T		E	R	E
O	D	O	R		A	M	I	D	E		P	A	N	S
N	E	R	O		V	I	N	E	S		E	R	I	E
K	N	E	E		E	X	E	R	T		A	L	A	S

This Week's Cross-Word Puzzle.

Grumbler: "Why, the sleeves of this coat are a mile too long."

Tailor: "How much, shall I take off, sir?"

Grumbler: "Oh, about half an inch."

* * *

Indignant Wife: "Just like you! Because you feel warm you would go and take off your overcoat outside the door of a pawnbroker's shop when everybody's lookings?"

* * *

A landlord wrote to his tenant, "Dear sir, I regret to inform you that my rent is much overdue. Will you kindly forward me a cheque?"

Back came the reply, "Dear sir, I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."

* * *

Doctor: "Yes, I see no reason why you shouldn't be in perfect health in six months from now, if you eat plenty of fruit, nuts, fish, vegetables, and oysters."

Patient: "Before or after meals, doctor?"

* * *

Son: "Dad, will you give me some money, please?"

Father: "Why?"

Son: "Well, supposing a footpad said to me, 'Money or your life,' and I hadn't any money."

"And does your nice little cow give milk?"

"Well, not exactly; you've got to sort of take it away from her."

* * *

Proud Yankee: "Yeah, I sure belong to New York."

Englishman: "I'm glad to hear it. I thought it belonged to you."

* * *

Customer: "I warn you, I shan't be able to pay for this suit for three months."

Tailor: "Oh, that's all right, sir. Don't worry."

"Thanks. When will it be ready?"

"In three months, sir."

* * *

Spectator (at football match): "Do the forwards ever score?"

Onlooker: "I don't know. I've only seen them play the last three seasons."

* * *

Gent: "Do you keep a diary?"

Tramp: "What about?"

Gent: "A record of what you do."

Tramp: "No, guv'nor, the police do that"

* * *

Shop Assistant: "What can I do for you, little man?"

Little Man: "A halfpenny's worth of mixed fruit drops, a halfpenny change, and I will pay you the penny on Saturday!"

Little Mabel: "Is my birthday coming soon, mother?"

Mother: "Yes, dear. But why do you ask?"

Little Mabel: "Well(you see, I want to know when to begin to be good!

* * *

"Spare tuppence for a cup of tea guv'nor?"

"But a cup of tea is only a penny."

"Yeah, I know but I've got a date."

* * *

Doctor: "Well, madam, what is the matter?"

"Old Lady: "Pains in my arms so that I can hardly lift them above my head; and it's the same with my legs!"

* * *

"Fish much here?"

"Yes."

"What for?"

"Bream mostly."

"What size?"

"Anything up to five pounds."

"What do they look like?"

"I've no idea!"

* * *

He (throwing stones in the water): "I am only a pebble in your life."

She: "Then why not be a little boulder?"

Our Humorist At Large

"Professor, what do you consider the secret of your success in life?"

"I always have a smile on my face."

Conductor: "Have you anything smaller?"

Passenger: "No, he is the youngest."

"A penny for your thoughts."

"What's the good of a penny? It's nine-pence a pint!"

"No wonder men are undernourished with such a lot of froth on the food."

"I think we'd better do this little one first."

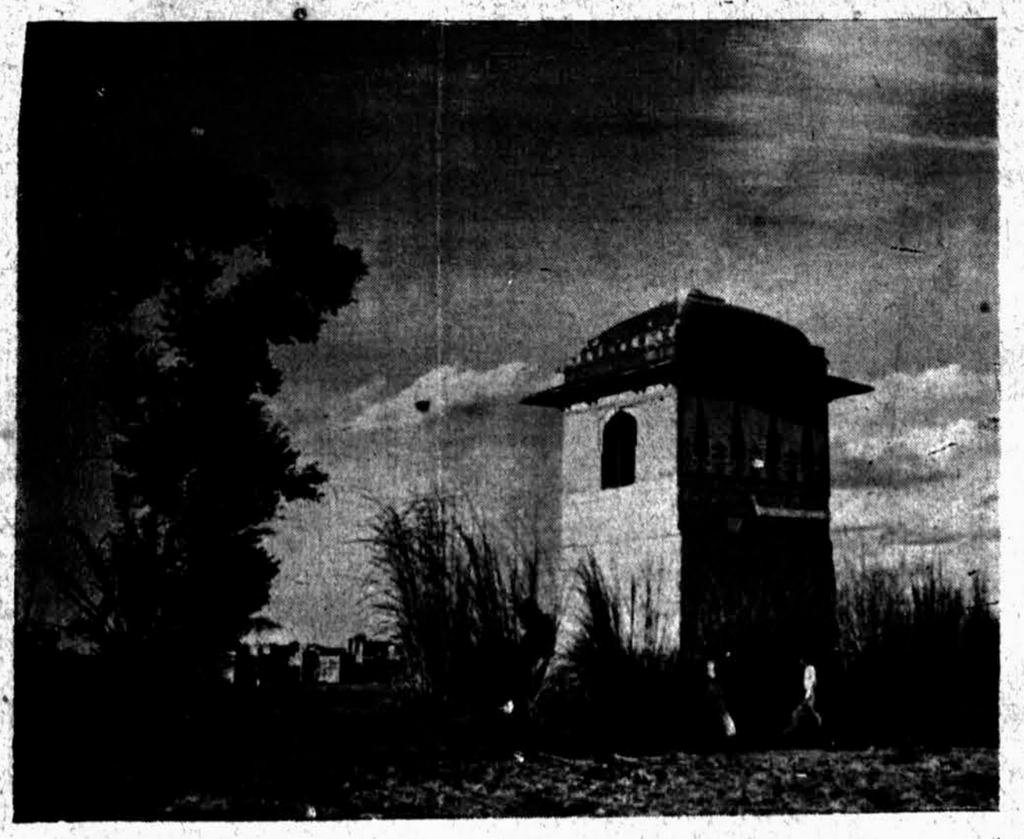
"What did you say when your wife said your overcoat was too short?"

"I said it would be long before I got another."

FAIR PUNTERS' PARLEYS

Snapped at Mahaluxmi.

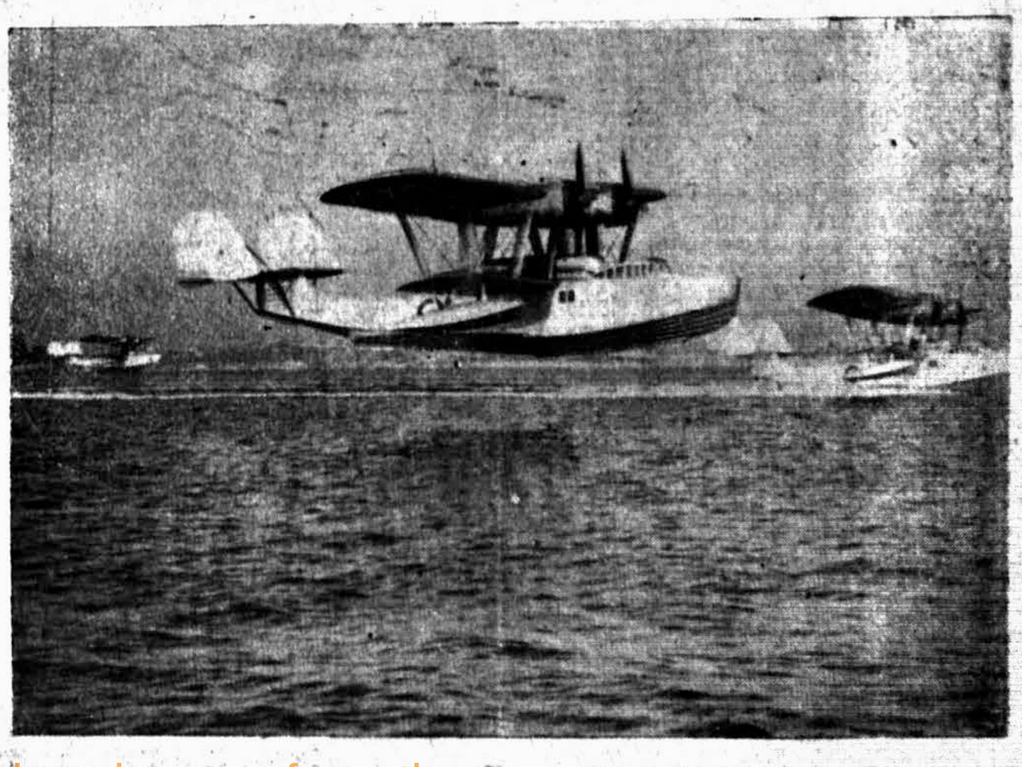
VOLUNTARY PRISONERS TO PREVENT EVICTION:—New York as women pickets surround it; Mrs. Helen Fichtenbaum (left), and Mrs. Jennie Gold, members of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Rentpayers' Association, sit chained in the main doorway to the apartment house at 389-391 Riverdale Avenue Brooklyn, New York, to prevent an intended eviction of two families. The two women chained themselves voluntarily in their war of protest against rent increases. Tenants of the house have been on a rent strike.



Handiwork of a Moghul Architect.
Photo by Z. D. Barni.

A bag full of cubs.

"In search of grains."
Photo by Z. D. Barni.



R. A. F. prepares for 25,000 miles flight from England to Australia and back.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065.

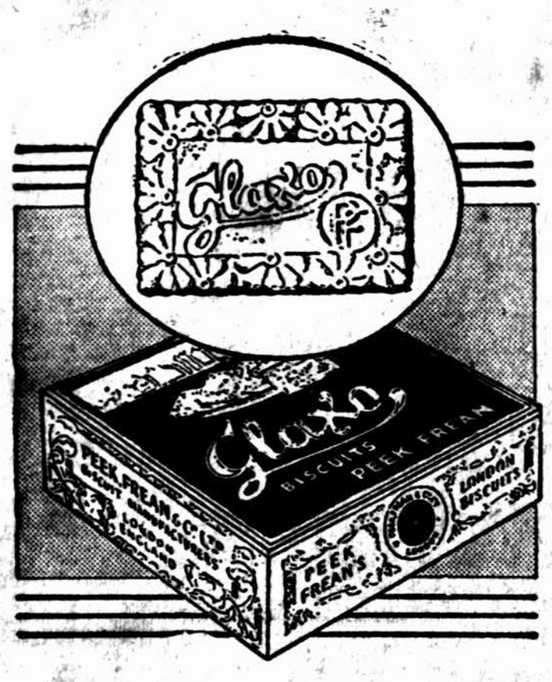
December 19, 1937.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 444593

Glaxo

THE BISCUIT FOR CHILDREN



Glaxo biscuits are well known as a nourishing and ...tanning food and everybody likes them. They are ...ed by Peek Frean. Packed in airtight tins, they ...h you as fresh as the day they left England.

PEEK FREAN

GLAXO BISCUITS

and

CHEESELETS, GOLDEN PUFF, ASSORTED CREAM, MILK

(in airtight cartons)

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons Ltd Bombay & Calcutta.

PAIN?

with Saridon

the PAIN is GONE!

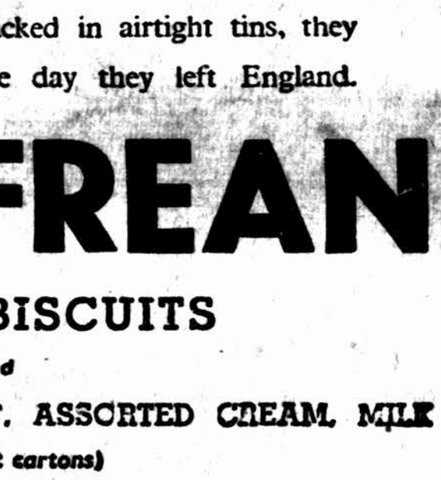
Saridon IS YOUR SAFEST QUICKEST AND MOST RELIABLE PAIN RELIEVER

MADE IN SWITZERLAND

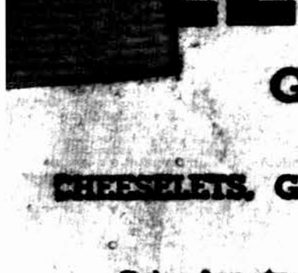
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD CHEMISTS

I GET INSTANT RELIEF FROM "CALCUTTA THROAT" AFTER USING

Mistol



A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.



USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

DEAFNESS

RADICALLY CURED

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case.

PRICE: Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.

Sold by leading Chemists throughout India.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, BOMBAY.

DEAFKILLER

THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.